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ELECTION RETURNS

Coming in Slowly, but Coming in All Right.

Colorado Looming up—Ohio Voters Repudiate Fakirism Behind the Mask of Socialism by Dumping Bandlow and Going Strong over to Bartholomew, the S. T. & L. A. organizer for Ohio.

COLORADO.

GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 11.—The S. L. P. received in this (Mesa) County: 1897, 9 votes; 1898, 36 votes; 1899, over 100 votes. Our Section was organized on June 4, 1899. This is our first county ticket. It polled between 85 and 163 votes, as follows: Van Buren, treasurer, 104; Gesberg, county clerk, 99; Nolan, sheriff, 81; Carver, assessor, 144; Todd, county commissioner, 95; Elizabeth Hutchinson, superintendent of schools, 85; Johnson, coroner, 163.
S. B. HUTCHINSON.

LEADVILLE, Nov. 11.—The official canvass has not been made yet. A good many towns are out. But the reports on hand give us 300 votes for the highest candidate and 115 for the lowest.
M. E. WHITE.

PUEBLO, Nov. 16.—Our average vote for Pueblo County is 152, as against 113 last year. The official count for Fremont County gives an average S. L. P. vote of 197. NIXON ELLIOTT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PEABODY, Nov. 15.—The S. L. P. vote for Governor in Peabody is 162:
In Danvers Peare received 60 votes; last year, 40.
Comrade Vecher polled, in Essex County, about 4,000 votes for County Commissioner.

NORTH GRATTON, Nov. 14.—The vote in the town of Grafton for Governor was 22 against 19 in 1898 and 7 in 1898.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The S. L. P. vote in this city is as follows: Governor, 469; Senator, 406; Representatives, 475; County Commissioner, 873.

BOSTON, Mass.—Fuller, but still incomplete, returns, show an increase in counties, as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Essex County	1,959	1,940
Franklin County	116	67
Hampden County	1,205	1,163
Middlesex County	1,829	1,066
Plymouth County	541	328
Suffolk County	1,887	1,453

The returns thus far received show a total of 9,515 votes.

BROCTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—The vote for Peare, S. L. P. candidate for governor, in this city is as follows by precincts:

Ward.	Precinct A.	Precinct B.	Total.
1	8	21	29
2	20	21	41
3	33	39	72
4	30	22	52
5	27	26	53
6	32	26	58
7	13	36	49
Grand total			354

Last year the vote was 200, and not nearly so well distributed, Ward 3 giving a higher vote than last year, three-fifths of it coming from Precinct B.

NEW YORK STATE.

(Incomplete figures.)

Greater New York	14,400
Onondaga County—	
Syracuse	1,850
Westchester County	641
Oneida County	347
Cayuga County	283
Fulton County—	
Johnstown	141
Gloversville	117
Greene County	200
Rensselaer County	199
Chemung County	126
Albany County—	
Albany	156
Watervliet	65
Otsega County	65
Chenango County	85
Herkimer County	114
Cattaraugus County	59
Tompkins County	41
Jefferson County	294
Lewis County	100
Niagara County	71
Erie County—	
Buffalo	1,560
22 conties out of 61	20,914

NEW YORK COUNTY.

(Official.)

Assembly District.	1899.	1899.
1	98	36
2	112	104
3	123	76
4	534	548
5	77	77
6	151	202
7	83	73
8	427	383
9	133	119
10	532	652
11	119	121
12	563	691
13	188	172
14	451	579
15	137	168
16	1,505	1,214
17	135	132
18	303	234
19	89	107
20	52	178
21	169	143
22	171	155
23	227	183
24	195	258
25	33	42
26	323	498
27	48	25
28	245	534
29	45	45
30	323	555
31	121	104
32	372	438
33	179	204
34	472	411
35	493	581
Annexed district	60	50
	9,389	10,093

SYRACUSE, Nov. 23.—Jefferson returns a large increase. It gave Frank W. Roberts, candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth District 294, of which 93 were cast in the town of Watertown, outside the city limits; Rutland, a farming community without a village in its borders worthy of the name, 15 votes; Orleans, another rural town, cast 27; and Champion, a farming section, 15. The above three towns, with the town and city of Watertown, cast 196 out of the 294 Socialist Labor votes. In 1898, the S. L. P. vote was 45.
TOM CRIMMINS.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 17.—The official count of the vote in Herkimer County gives a higher figure of the S. L. P. than that reported in THE PEOPLE. Roberts, the S. L. P. candidate for Supreme Court Justice, polled 114 votes against 61 last year.

LOWVILLE, Nov. 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Lewis County shows a remarkable increase. It is 100 for Roberts as against 6 for Hanford in 1898.

UTICA, Nov. 14.—The vote for Roberts in Oneida County is 347. We had 271 votes last year. The vote for the Assembly candidates was as follows:

Gerner, 1st District	274
Siedsma, 2nd district	43

The average vote in Utica for the city ticket is 275, last year 190. We are all well pleased with the progress made out and we are already making preparations for 1900.
NUESSLE.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—Official returns for Cuyahoga County give Bandlow (Kangaroo), 1,085; Bartholomew, loyal S. L. P. candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 3,009. Last year the vote was 2,254.

VALLEY, Nov. 14.—The vote in Perry township was 41, against 29 year. In Butler township we had 8 votes.

CANTON, Nov. 14.—The vote cast for the S. L. P. State ticket in Stark County was: Bandlow, 198; Bartholomew, 251. Our county ticket received the following votes: Hull, Common Pleas Judge, 256; Jenkins, representative, 244; Juergens, representative, 232; Legg, representative, 249; Pfirman, Probate Judge, 240; Kirk, sheriff, 253; Weltlich, commissioner, 248; Bucklin, treasurer, 233; Schlosser, prosecuting attorney, 254; Ney, inf. director, 198.

HAMILTON, Nov. 14.—These are the figures for the S. L. P. vote cast in Butler County: State ticket—Bandlow, 74; Bartholemew, 154. Local ticket: A. Steiger, representative, 169; Rooke, representative, 168; J. Steiger, county commissioner, 167. Last year we had only 98 votes.

CLEVELAND, O.—The following is a compilation of the votes thus far reported for Bartholomew, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor: Cuyahoga County, 3,009; Belmont County, 23; Montgomery County, 314; Butler County, 154; Summit County, 120; Stark County, 251. Athens County—Trimble township, 38. Franklin County—Columbus, 116. Columbian County—New Waterford, 7; East Palastine, 3; Salineville, 20. Lake County—Perry, 41. Richland County—Butler, 8; Hamilton County, 676—Total, so far, 4,780.

CINCINNATI, O.—The returns for Hamilton County have just come out. They give the following figures of the S. L. P. vote:

State ticket: Bandlow, 244; Bartholomew, 676.

Local ticket:

Eisenberg, Representative	510
Winnawer, Representative	545
Aksban, Representative	531
Strauss	530
Kronberger	535
Jones	527
Pandorf	524
Ballhaus	504

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—An unofficial compilation of the votes cast at the recent election in the State places the S. L. P. vote at 3,753. The total vote fell nearly 200,000 behind that of 1898, when 971,715 votes were cast, as against 789,831 this year.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—The official count gives the following figures of the S. L. P. vote in Allegheny County: Clark, treasurer, 956; Munroe, Judge of the Supreme Court, 995; Remmel, Judge of the Superior Court, 1,021. The total vote of all parties was 45,000, more than 30,000 less than last year, when a total vote of about 77,000 was cast. In spite of this we gained slightly over 1898, and our percentage is considerably increased.

FAYETTE CITY, Nov. 15.—The S. L. P. vote in Fayette County is as follows: Clark, 54; Munroe, 48; Remmel, 47. Last year our vote was 37.

ALLENTOWN, Nov. 15.—The official canvass for Lehigh County gives 42 votes for Clark, as against 52 last year. We can hardly call this a loss, as out of a registration of over 21,000, less than 14,000 voted.

READING, Nov. 15.—The vote for Berks County is as follows: Clark, 101; Monroe, 102; Remmel, 104. Our local candidates received the following votes:

Grime, County Treasurer	108
Adams, Register of Wills	157
Shollinberger, County Commissioner	106
Haas, County Commmissioner	103
Merkel, Prison Inspector	107
Machemer, County Auditor	106

(Continued on page 4.)

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Address to the Working Class Voters.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

It is claimed by the old parties that the recent war with Spain and the struggle now going on in the Philippines have brought to the front new issues which must be settled by the voters of this State, as well as other States of the Union. A glance at the political history of the nation reveals the fact that in times gone by many issues have been brought forward by both the old parties, and when their usefulness, as a means of dividing the vote of the working class, had departed, they were quickly abandoned and others manufactured to suit the occasion.

At one time the Republicans were apparently wedded to the policy of protection to American industries, and by carrying on a gay flirtation with the silver interests at the same time, succeeded in electing a President. Later on it was found advisable to kick the silver overboard, and the battle cry became protection and gold standard. At the present time we are openly informed that the tariff is a dead issue, and the rallying cry of the Republicans is "Stand by the President." The Democrats also have pursued the same policy. At one time it was tariff reform and gold standard in the East, while the silver States were held in line by equivocal declarations regarding the money question in the national platform. Later, when the small capitalists generally and the small formers of the West particularly were in desperate straits through the workings of the capitalist system, which is gradually crushing out the small farmers and small dealers in the process of evolution, tariff reform was relegated to the rear and "16 to 1" and "Down with the trusts!" came to the front.

With the advent of the Spanish War another change became necessary; consequently we now find Anti-Imperialism and "Down with the Trusts!" the prominent issues presented by the Democrats, while silver is relegated to the rear as much as possible.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Contrast the shifting attitude of the old parties with that of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, which has invariably maintained that the only question of any consequence to the working class is CAPITALISM v. WAGE SLAVERY. In other words, shall all the marvellous inventions of the nineteenth century economy in the production of wealth, all the wonders of art and science, and the earth itself, be owned and controlled for the benefit of a small fraction of the human race, or shall the land and all the means of production be controlled and operated for the benefit of the whole people?

KEY TO THE SITUATION.

To fully understand the meaning of these so-called issues of the campaign, it is necessary to know something of the basic principles of Socialism, one of the most important being that the controlling factor in the affairs of men is their material interests, that is, that since primitive times there has existed in society a continual conflict between different economic classes, whose interests could not be harmonized. It is impracticable to discuss the matter at any length, but it may be said that modern society is divided into two classes—the capitalist class, consisting of two divisions, the large capitalists, who control the larger proportion of the wealth, and the small capitalists, controlling a small portion of the wealth, of which it is being gradually stripped in the course of industrial evolution . . . and,, on the other hand, we find the working class, with nothing but its labor power to sell in the open market. The Republican party acts as the political agent of the large capitalists, the Democratic party represents the silver mine owners, small tradesmen and small farmers, etc., who are being driven to the wall through the operations of the great Trusts and department stores, and the extension of farming on a large scale, the little fellows finding it impossible to compete with large concerns which can produce commodities at a much lower cost, and hence undersell them in the market.

The working class, represented by the Socialist Labor Party, is the under dog in the industrial fight. Employers of laborers, both large and small, wish to hire labor power at the lowest possible price, while the workers naturally desire to get the highest possible price for their services; hence arises a clash of interests which cannot be adjusted, and which Socialists term

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The middle class, represented by the Democratic party, naturally has no feeling of love for the combines and monopolies which are crushing out the small dealers, or for the railways which discriminate against the small concerns and farmers in the matter of freight rates. This readily explains the bitterness with which the Democratic party denounces the Republican party, the agent of the trusts and combines, but however much they may differ in that respect, both are of one opinion, so far as the working class is concerned, that is, that neither of them proposes to abolish the present system of wage slavery. They are fully agreed that the producers of wealth must be deprived of their product, and it is impossible to find any proposition in the platform of either of the old parties to abolish PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION. Why? Simply because the MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS WOULD BE AFFECTED.

The Socialist Labor Party declares that this conflict with the working class on the one hand, and both wings of the capitalist class on the other, can only be settled by the ultimate triumph of the workers, who must control the government and set up a CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH, and in this manner put an end to all class antagonisms.

To this continual clash of material interests between various divisions of the capitalist class, who are seeking to devour each other, can be traced the major portion of disturbances and wars and by subjecting the issues raised in this campaign to this test we shall presently perceive that they are merely, in vulgar English, a question of whose pocketbook is touched, and that in such quarrels as these the working class has no more interest than a traveller who has been robbed by bandits has in the question of how they divide the plunder after knocking him in the head.

IMPERIALISM.

The Spanish War left the United States in virtual possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, and also Hawaii, with its system of coolie labor, and also in nominal possession of the Philippines, although the American occupation of the island of Luzon at present seems to be on the plan of what is called "a sliding scale." Be that as it may, the Republican party declares itself in favor of the retention of these islands, and amid much waving of flags, blowing of trumpets, and frantic appeals to national pride the voters are asked to endorse the policy of the Administration and to "stand by the President.." Subjected to a close analysis the question comes to this: DOES IT PAY? Despite all the flowery rhetoric about patriotism and generously presenting the Filipinos with a good government, which they do not seem to appreciate, amid all these attempts to befog the public mind, the fact is apparent that FOREIGN MARKETS are wanted. Indeed, in many instances, it is frankly admitted in the columns of the press, and much is said of over-production and the necessity of disposing of the surplus product. This term "over-production" is juggled with to a great extent in an attempt to convince the public that the United States cannot consume its own product. It is undoubtedly true that the majority of the population of the United States by no means wears good clothing, has good lodgings, or is well fed. Why? Simply because the working class which produces all wealth receives in return less than one-fourth of the value of its product, which portion is termed wages. It consequently cannot purchase beyond the amount of its wages, hence a surplus is left which must be disposed of; therefore when the term "over-production" is used by the capitalist class it does not mean that the surplus product cannot be used in the United States, but that the people do not receive enough to buy back their own product.

To digress for a moment, let it not be forgotten that if some corner of the earth offers an opportunity for the production of wealth through mineral products, agricultural advantages, or otherwise, some convenient pretext is found to take possession through what is termed "diplomacy," or, failing that, open war. Of such a nature is the present trouble in South Africa! If the region now occupied by the Boers did not contain valuable mines, does any sane man imagine there would be any trouble?

While it is said the Philippines contain valuable mineral deposits and resources that have not been developed, it is true that they afford a convenient foothold to China and the Eastern market, and if the capitalist class of America does not wish to be distanced in the race to obtain a share of the world's market for the surplus product which must be disposed of, it must be "in at the death," or, strictly speaking, the dismemberment of China, around whose dying body the vultures of private profit are gathering. This explains the necessity of maintaining large armies and navies by "progressive" nations, which serve the double purpose of obtaining foreign markets at the point of the bayonet and also suppressing at home any labor troubles which may be caused by the fact that too much wealth has been produced, and factories and mills shut down. How men can be found to vote to maintain such an insane system as this is the eighth wonder of the world.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

The Democratic party claims to oppose the Republican policy of imperialism and expansion, and indeed some of the large capitalists themselves oppose this policy. The opposition of a portion of the capitalists themselves is based principally on cold-blooded calculation. These individuals, after going over statistics and figuring the matter out, believe that the enterprise will not be a paying venture. Moreover, it means an added burden of taxation, which accounts principally for the opposition of the middle class. The Democratic party has much to say about the Declaration of Independence, liberty, etc., and makes desperate efforts to convince the voters that the increased taxes must be borne by the working class. So widespread is this erroneous impression that it is a difficult matter in many cases to eradicate it. But the Socialist Labor Party, which never compromises a principle to make a friend, boldly affirms that questions of taxation in no way interest the working class, that while taxation may be of interest to those possessing property on which taxes can be levied, it in no way concerns those who have nothing but their labor power to sell.

TAXATION.

The working class gets on an average about enough to exist, and taxes high or taxes low do not affect the matter materially. But it is the policy of the politicians to deceive the workers and thereby draw away their attention from considering the true cause of their miserable condition.

A few instances will serve to show the fallacy of the position of the Democratic party on this question. During the Civil War, with exceptionally high taxes, wages also were high, simply because of the withdrawal of an army of men from their usual occupations, and the consequent demand for war material entailed by maintaining large armies in the field, who necessarily required food, clothing and munitions of war. After the war, wages gradually fell again, despite the fact that taxes also were lowered. Moreover, in this State at the present time there is some difference in the tax rate of various cities and towns, yet this does not seem to affect the scale of wages to any appreciable extent.

Recently in the city of Boston an attempt was made to levy an additional tax called a sewer tax in consequence of certain improvements. It is reasonable to assume that had this tax been levied on each member of the working class there would have been a vigorous protest. From whom did the protest come? From the taxpayers, and no one else. So thoroughly convinced were these individuals that this tax came out of their pockets that they paid it under protest, retained eminent counsel, and took the matter into the courts, the result being that the sewer tax was declared unconstitutional, or, strictly speaking, the Act authorizing it. If the workers paid the taxes it was remarkably strange they did not evince more interest in the matter. The simple truth is that taxes are paid from the wealth produced by the working class, but come from that portion of the wealth which the working class never receives.

That the producers of wealth are plundered. There is no doubt, but where the operation takes place is right in the factories, the mills, and other industrial institutions. When the toilers leave the workshop with their wages it is of little consequence to them whether the tax-rate be a dollar more or less per thousand. Their labor-power, being sold in the market precisely under the same conditions as govern the sale of any commodity, lumber, whiskey, hogs or cattle, is in the last analysis paid for at its value; that is, the average amount of social labor time required to produce it, which, in plainer terms, means merely enough food, clothing and shelter to keep the laborers in existence. Hence, the question of importance to the producers of wealth is not the question of taxation, but how to destroy the system that places human beings on precisely the same footing as merchandise, and this cannot be done by voting to maintain the system which crushes them to the earth, but by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, whose mission it is to overthrow that system.

From the foregoing it is now plain why the middle class represented by the Democratic party takes such an interest in the cry of Anti-Imperialism. The fruit from the Filipino tree will be plucked by the large capitalists, but high taxes being necessary to maintain armies and navies to get at the plunder, it is but natural that those who are compelled to pay their share of the taxes should protest at receiving no share of the proceeds.

TRUSTS.

Another campaign cry of the Democrats is "Down with the Trusts." Even the Republicans, in view of the outcry against these monopolies, have found it necessary to straddle this issue to some extent. Be that as it may, the trusts continue to multiply, and consolidation is the order of the day, in spite of legislation or anything else. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this issue to any extent. Again and again has the Socialist Labor Party proclaimed that trusts are the natural result of the competitive system of industry, which drives the weaker to the wall and compels the stronger to combine. The howl against trusts comes from those exploiters of labor who cannot compete with large concerns, but who vainly hope to stave off the inevitable. The protest of the middle class is as sensible as the protests of years ago against the introduction of machinery. A trust is merely an organized effort to produce the maximum of wealth with the lowest possible labor cost. It means, of course, the displacement of an army of workers by consolidation, the continued introduction of improved machinery, and more economical methods of distribution. The position of the Socialist Labor Party on the matter is simply that Socialists believe it is better to attack the man who throws a stone rather than the stone. The evil in trusts does not lie in the trust itself, but in the private ownership of the trust, whereby all the benefits resulting from its operations are enjoyed by a few, while the masses of the people starve when they are not at work piling up wealth for a few idlers. A trust, which under private ownership and control appears as a curse, would, under Socialist control, prove a blessing. Under private administration the introduction of machinery means the displacement of the workers, whereas under Socialist administration it would mean a reduction in the hours of labor, and poverty and destitution would be unknown, thereby removing the principal cause of crime and disorder.

This howl against trusts has been growing in intensity of late years, but, in like proportion, consolidation and combination have kept pace with it. One example here in New England serves to illustrate the process of centralization in all lines of industry. All the railroad systems centring in Boston have gradually been absorbed until all the railroads on the north entering this city are under one management, with the possible exception of the Canadian roads, which are merely connections.

The roads leading south and southwest from Boston are likewise under one management, with the exception of the Boston & Albany, and a proposition to lease this road to the New York Cen-

(Continued on Page 2.)

"INTOLERANCE."

Lessons from the Political Field in Colorado.

Fakirism the Out-Post of Capitalism—Traps for Socialist Voters—An Independent "Socialist" Ticket Endorses Republicans—The Make-Up of "Independents."

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 14—We grant that the class struggle rages fiercer in the far East than it does out here, and look for election returns from the "storm center of capitalism" with greater eagerness than we do for our own. Nevertheless, the movement in the Wild West is not entirely without instructive lessons and exciting incidents.

The distribution of literature on a larger scale and in a more systematic way than ever before, has been the principal feature of our campaign. It is safe to say that Denver was fairly flooded with Socialist literature. The city was divided into districts, an active Literature Committee was elected, which in turn selected sub-committees for the various districts. Swift bicycle riders, loaded with pamphlets, conveyed the truths of Socialism into surrounding villages.

Street meetings were held and whosoever evinced any oratorical ability was mercilessly put on the stump.

We have thus discovered a number of promising young speakers, some of whom are undoubtedly destined to some day make their mark in the movement. For all that, the loss of our former State Organizer, Comrade N. L. Greist, was felt keenly.

Here, as everywhere else, the fight was against fakirism, rather than against capitalism. It will not be without interest to Comrades at large to relate our experience with the fakir element, which is so singular and so instructive that some cognizance of it might prove profitable.

Some preliminary remarks regarding the conditions peculiar to the State of Colorado are necessary to clearly understand our case.

Party emblems are a thing of the past in this State. Every one wishing to vote a straight ticket is required to write on the ballot the name of the party he (or she) wishes to vote for. Printed on the ballot, the voter finds the words: "I hereby vote the straight . . . . . ticket," with space between the words "straight" and "ticket" to record the name of the party. Thus, as our ticket was filed as the "Socialist Labor" ticket, it was necessary for voters to write the words "Socialist Labor" on the ballot in the way described.

When looking over the list of nominations in the County Clerk's office, we discovered to our surprise that in addition to the "Socialist Labor" a "Socialist" ticket had been filed. A glance over the candidates and the signers of the petition revealed the fact that a trick was being perpetrated. The committee that had filed the ticket consisted of two individuals who are well known in this city as two healers of the lowest type: Kleckner and Neal. The list of nominations and the petition showed a combination, which, upon further analysis, proved itself to be resolvable into three elements: Ward politicians, prostitutes and Anarchists. We knew this ignominious aggregation and were aware that the only tie that united its diverse ingredients was the "intolerance" of the S. L. P.; hence we were at first inclined to think that we were confronted with an act of revenge. Soon we learned better. Upon inquiry we discovered that the bogus Socialist ticket had been on the market for some time. A buyer was finally found in the Silver-Republican party, a local wing of the Republican Eagle. Now the original candidates were withdrawn from the bogus ticket and the Silver-Republican ticket was endorsed.

The status of the case was now this: Any Socialist voter, unaware of the trap laid for him, might vote for the Silver-Republican ticket if he but omitted the word "Labor."

Of course we did our utmost to warn the public. A circular was drawn up in which things were explained, and the gang denounced without kid gloves. Ten thousand copies of it were scattered broadcast over the city. We also took advantage of the factional fight between the old parties by inducing some of the daily papers to give the affair some publicity.

Nevertheless, many a well-meaning Socialist voter remained uninformed and threw his vote away for an old party. We estimate to-day that such had been the case with no less than one-third of the entire vote. It will be understood that all votes cast for the bogus ticket are counted for the Silver-Republican party and are not given in the official returns. Hence our estimate is only approximate.

It might also be of interest for Comrades to know that the Populist party and the "official organ" of "organized labor," the "Industrial Advocate," prostituted themselves to the Silver-Republicans, which party was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

As we are without the official returns as yet, I refrain from giving any figures indicating the results of the election. It seems the vote has remained stationary.

GEORGE BAUER

THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party. Henry Kuhn National Secretary, at 61 Beekman St., Room 305, New York.

— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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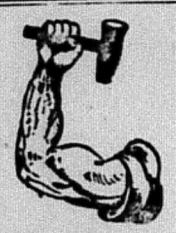
Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

Now, I saw in my dream, that just as they had ended their talk, they drew nigh to a very miry slough, that was in the midst of the plain; and they, being heedless, did both fall suddenly into the bog. The name of the slough was Despond. BUNYAN.



REVOLUTIONARY, FROM WING TO WING.

In an introductory article, in last week's issue, on the salient features of the battle that the Socialist Labor Party had just fought out, mention was made of the fact that, by victoriously cutting its way across the combined obstructions which flung themselves in its path, the Party could now, untrammeled, deploy its ranks ALL ALONG THE LOGICAL LINE OF BATTLE IN THE COUNTRY.

It will be the purpose of successive articles at this place to enumerate the several and important strategic points covered by this logical line of battle in the Nineteenth Century class struggle of America.

* * *

The methods adopted by the elements, until recently within the Party, in their campaign against it were such as to obscure the issue. The exclusively personal lines of warfare that they initiated and kept up throughout, the personal abuse that constituted their only ammunition, raised, whether intentionally or otherwise, such a volume of dust that the point striven for by the contending forces might easily escape detection. Let none be deceived. As below clouds of thick smock there is a burning spark, so here, below the stifling dust of personal vituperation, there was a PRINCIPLE at stake.

Socialism is no REFORM; it is a REVOLUTION. It implies a cycle in the social affairs of the race, where development, growth, becoming acute, rushes forward toward substantial transformation. But REVOLUTION is not like a bolt from the sky; it is a stage in EVOLUTION. Here is the rub. Debatable is the ground where the EVOLUTIONARY process actually ceases and the REVOLUTIONARY process actually begins. No hard and fast line marks the boundary. Its determination depends upon the combined workings of two forces, wholly distinct.:—INTELLECT and TEMPERAMENT. Though the INTELLECT may be well stocked, the TEMPERAMENT may be too sluggish to keep pace with it; in other instances, the TEMPERAMENT may be up to the revolutionary pulse, yet the INTELLECT too weak to accept its promptings; again, the INTELLECT, thoroughly equipped, may go hand in hand with and be fired by a TEMPERAMENT thoroughly revolutionary. Proceeding from such multiplex sources, divergence of opinions and resultant friction are inevitable.

The issue, in the conflict from which the Party has just emerged triumphant, was the product of friction brought on by such divergencies of opinions. The conflict really raged around the question: "HAS THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS BEGUN?"—Some answered: "No!" and, consistently enough, demanded that the Party adapt its tactics to the EVOLUTIONARY process. Others answered emphatically: "YES!" and, with equal consistency, insisted that the head of the PARTY'S SHIP be held close to the REVOLUTIONARY weather.

It was no accident that the conflict broke out over the Party's attitude on trade unionism and on taxation. "Accidents" determine nothing worth mentioning, in social conflicts any more than in physical ones. The elements—intellectually deficient through lack of information on the economic, social and political lay of the land in America; or of sluggish temperament, being tired out; or combining in themselves both shortcomings, together with the acquirement of "evolutionary" material interests—clamored for tactics on trade unionism and on taxation that should keep the PARTY'S SHIP back upon the quiet—comfortable waters that hug the coast; on the other hand, the elements, —thoroughly posted on the economic, social and political lay of the land here; beating with the truly revolutionary pulse; vigorous, alert, and untrammeled by material considerations—insisted that the PARTY'S SHIP be steered straight for the open sea; leave unterrified, the old coast behind, and boldly make for its goal.

The latter element won the day. It won the day decisively. No frail majority left it dependent, after all, upon a strong minority, bound to curb its course and minimize its victory by the physical power to enforce subsequent compromises. The minority proved so diminutive, that it may be justly considered a neglectable quantity. On the night of Tuesday, the 7th instant, the Party camped, a solid body, upon that strategic spot, on the logical line of battle in this country, that faces the REVOLUTION, first, last and all the time.

In other countries, abroad, for reasons that they are best judges of, there may be Socialist Labor Parties with a Revolutionary left wing, a Reactionary right wing, and a center fused of both. Obedient to the economic, social and political lay of the land in America—with the Republican party representing the enthroned capitalist class; with the Democratic party to take in the bourgeois refuse of radicalim—America's SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY is revolutionary throughout. From its extremest left to its extremest right, and criscross across its center, INTELLECT and TEMPERAMENT combine in ONE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT.

Attention is hereby called to the article "An 'Affidavit'," printed on the fourth page of this issue. It sufficiently explains itself for the present. We shall in next week's issue return to the matter, seeing that the contempt proceedings, which the "Volkszeitung" instituted against the Party Officers through the said affidavit, have not yet been terminated at the time of going to press. Suffice it here to point out that the deep-eyed rascality of the proceedings denotes such a complete losing of caste by the worthy who swears to the affidavit, and by his immediate backers, that, altho' the proceedings were started over a week ago, the "Volkszeitung" has, down to the hour of writing this (Wednesday, the 22d) not uttered a word on the subject. Even it is ashamed at such base informant's action, and tries to keep its readers in the dark thereon.

The labor fakir—in "pure and simple" parlance, "union man"—Harry D. Lloyd ran as Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Massachusetts. He ran away behind his ticket, very many workingmen, refusing to vote for him, gave their vote to Comrade Frank MacDonald, who, again in "pure and simple" parlance, would be called a "union wrecker."

The fakir-fraudulent cry of "union wreckers" hurled at the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is receiving hard knocks.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

A Beloit, O., paper (the name is unknown; the sender of the clipping having omitted to write it out) comments thusly upon a meeting recently addressed there by Comrades B. F. Keinard and Borton:

> The doctrine preached was for a return to the pristine purity of the garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve had all things in common. It would solace a fellow's longings to be there if he only was "top of the heap," but if he had no one to rule over him and could rule no one, it strikes us that he would be jealous of some other fellow most of the time. This doctrine of Socialism is little understood and but little of it wanted in our country. It is allied to the most dangerous forms of anarchy and would undermine civilization and return mankind to barbarism. It has few redeeming features to commend it, and has made slow progress since its inception, and struggling in its dying throes makes strange and weird statements.

What a picnic won't the Socialists have when they enter the halls of legislation and are confronted with such "nuts to crack"!

The London, England, "Brotherhood" explains "Why some men like wars" in the following way:

> Mr. A. G. Peck incidentally mentioned to a "Morning Leader" interviewer recently, when talking about his proposed colony of millionaires, that 5,000 persons made 10,000,000 dollars (£2,000,000) each in speculation during the Spanish-American War.
>
> He said they "made" it. But, of course, we know they did not exactly do that. Without really making anything—but troubles for other people—they succeeded in enriching themselves to that extent.
>
> Such men believe in the expansion policy.

No ship-wrecked mariner, fever-brained and crazed by despair, scans more closely the horizon and is more ready to see in every puff of cloud the wished-for sail that is to save him, than does the "New Yorker Volkszeitung"—shattered and wrecked, and the football of the waves on the political ocean—scan the horizon for a political party on which to embark its carcass.

About a year ago the "Volkszeitung" imagined safety to it might come from the then newly organized Central Federated Union.

That "puff" soon proved to be but a "puff," and then the "Volkszeitung" took up, with some of its usual flatulentical phrases, the "Independent Labor Party."

That cloud-puff also soon dissolved, and now it is "editorializing" upon "the significance of the Jones vote," hopeful that "something may come of it."

But that, as the other cloud puffs, will dissolve, and the wreck will go to the bottom.

The Philadelphia, Pa., "North American" emits this chunk of wisdom:

> The individual employer has disappeared and in his place is a corporation representing many men and a vast aggregation of capital. In the face of this combination the working man standing alone is utterly powerless. Even the separate union is finding the odds against it too great. A union of unions is a necessity now, and probably will arrive before long. It will include all the workers of every class, and will soon settle the labor question. Nothing short of it can do so.

One almost hears the visionary brigade shout: "Here you have it! Even this capitalist paper is beginning to admit the necessity of unionism." Is it?

That the separate union is "finding the odds too great" is putting the case mildly. Fakir-led and fed, of course, the separate union has no show. To imagine that a combination of such illpoised and wrongly constructed bodies would have greater power is an absurdity than which none is greater; but it is a mighty convenient absurdity for the capitalists and their lackeys, the fakirs.

The larger a mob the more extensive its own slaughter. That's the only sensible conclusion.

The solution of the labor question must have for its rock bed the class-consciously organized trades unions, so class-conscious that the labor fakir could no more thrive in them than mosquitoes in midwinter.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Coast Seamen's Journal," commenting on the subject of slavery in the Hawaiian Islands, says:

> Aside from the question of what the Government can do and may do, we have the words of Senator Tillman to the effect that if we do not free the contract slaves in the Hawaiian Islands "we of the South will force you to." What force does the Senator propose to use? He says: "We will have equality on the question of contract laborers. If you are going to have them when you annex the Hawaiian Islands, we will have them in our States, too." This is no idle threat; it is a plain declaration of purposes that has all the force of consistency and good American Constitutional law behind it. There is no force in the United States, short of the destruction of the Government itself, that can prevent Senator Tillman and "we of the South" in general from making good the intention to extend slavery from the Islands to the South. And when that is done what is to prevent the extension of the same system to "we of the North?"

What is to prevent it?

Nothing whatever—if the pure and simple principle, on which the "Coast Seamen's Journal" is run, prevails in the trade union movement; in that case, nothing whatever.

The Buffalo, N. Y., "Arbeiter-Zeitung" announces the speedy performance of a remarkable farce-comedy, gotten up, apropos of recent events in New York City. The title of the comedy is:

THE CUBBISH KANGAROOS,
or
THE CONSPIRACY OF THE TEN-THOUSAND INVISIBLES.

It is advertised as

> An instructive farce-comedy in 4 acts, with a drole preclude and a woeful end.

The following are the sub-titles:

PRELUDE:
WHAT WILL BE THE END OF IT ALL?
or
HELP, WE ARE GOING DOWN!

First Act.
THIS THING MUST CHANGE,
or
COURAGE, IT WILL GO WRONG ANYHOW!
(Scene: the Bowery; Time: July 10.)

Second Act.
HARD KNOCKS AND RIDICULE,
or
KANGAROOS ALL IN A SHIVER.
(Scene: William street; Time: After Midnight.)

Third Act.
THE CURSE OF THE WOODEN HAMMER,
or
WHAT NEXT.
(Scene: William street and several Lager Beer Saloons; Time: All the way down to Nov. 7.)

Fourth Act.
THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE INVISIBLES,
or
JACOB, WHERE ART THOU?
(Scene: Was to be all parts of Greater New York, but is limited to William street and a few Lager Beer Saloons; Time: Nov. 7.)

The announcement closes with the following nota bene:

> The impiements needed for the performance are:
> One wooden hammer;
> One injunction order;
> One list of "Volkszeitung" lies alphabetically arranged;
> Several Red Badges surmounted by the Tammany Emblem, the Star;
> Several photographs taken on the evening of Nov. 7, in William street; and
> One rope.

In its issue of last October 26, the New York "Unionist," a paper run in the interest of gentlemen in the pay of the Republican and the Democratic parties, in short, of the labor crook brigade in general, declared with much joy that the Socialist Labor Party was

split from stem to sterm.

! ! !

What would not the Labor Fakir Brigade, in the employ of the Mergenthaler Company, give to be "split up from stem to stern" like the S. L. P.?

"Spailspin," in the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," offers a prize as follows:

> I don't usually read the "Irish Times," but I did last week and was rewarded by discovering this gem in a letter sent to that paper and published on Wednesday, October 11.
>
> The letter is signed by "Coleman Flaherty, late 94th Connaught Rangers," and contains a quotation from a letter sent by his brother-in-law in South Africa.
>
> I reproduce a part of this letter, in order to give it the benefit of our extended circulation.
>
> After denouncing the Irishmen who have joined the Boers, (as the Socialist anti-war meeting in College Green advised them to do), he goes on as follows:
>
> "Up Catholic Irishmen, up Catholic soldiers, who can be Catholic 'hirelings' but never 'jumpers.' Down with Davitt and the Dutch, and the District Councils, who hate Catholic soldiers and love the 'jumpers' who may be Boers, but no soldiers. Come on, Connaught Rangers. One God, one country, your own. Connaught aboo, and Catholic Ireland. God save Ireland."
>
> There's a peroration for you! What does it mean, anyway?
>
> I propose to offer a prize for the solution of the problem presented by this letter.
>
> To whoever can translate, decipher, comprehend, make clear, elucidate, explain, and render into readable English the quotation given, I will present the first Jubilee medal with his name on it I find floating down the Liffey on a grindstone.
>
> In passing I must notice that this "Western Gael," as he calls himself in another part of the letter, spells the Irish word "ABU" in the vulgar English fashion, "ABOO," which gives me reason to doubt whether he hails from anything farther west than Westmoreland street—The offices of the "Irish Times."

The smelling organ of our Irish colleague evidently detects the Irish traitor, and the fraud practised upon the Irishman as such, as readily as the experienced smeller of the American Socialist detects the labor traitor and the fraud practised upon the workman through productions similar to that of Coleman Flaherty.

"IT PAYS."

"Twentieth Century Manufacturing."

The following, besides being significant in itself, fits in exactly with the article in last week's PEOPLE on the revamped profit-sharing plan of the Russel & Erwin Manufacturing Co., of New Britain, Ct.

The National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, has a valuable advertising man in the person of Mr. Edwin Shuey, who travels over the country lecturing for them on "Twentieth Century Manufacturing," "What More Than Wages Does an Employer Owe His Employees?" and kindred subjects. He also shows over 200 stereopticon views. At present Mr. Shuey seems to be on a missionary tour TO manufacturers, bringing them the gospel of the original and famous "system" they have inaugurated in their factory. Gushing with enthusiasm over the "Twentieth Century" bluff, they are working on their 2,000 workmen.

In Philadelphia, where Mr. Shuey gave his free exhibitions, his audience was made up largely of manufacturers and their friends.

Mr. Shuey takes them into his confidence at once, for instance. When the pictures of the Free Kindergarten for the children of the employees are shown, he says: "What has a kindergarten to do with a factory? Do you not know that the underlying and essential principles of business methods are taught in the kindergarten, and then,—it makes the workers more contented if we do this for them"!!

After showing conclusively how the kindergarten pays, he further describes the plans for the physical comfort and intellectual development of the employés, pointing out the fact that the beautiful restaurant, where the girls eat their lunch, the rest rooms, with their chairs and sofas, enable the girls to almost double the day's output, giving figures showing the actual percentage of increase since these plans went into operation.

Mr. Shuey gives many small details where matters concerning "the development of self-respect" are concerned. "You all know," he says, "how there is a grand promiscuous rush of men, boys, women and girls, into most factories early in the morning, and of course it is not the best thing for girls to be so exposed;" and he continues, "Now, we have done away with that danger, by allowing the women to come later than the men, and now you see (showing a picture of rows of stylish young girls walking up the path to the factory) they look like girls from a young ladies' seminary. At night they go home earlier than the men, to prevent the rude crowding together in the street cars." Here a funny picture was shown of a street car at the factory gates containing a row of girls with a face at each window posing for the picture.

The manufacturers were told also of the rapid increase of profits after the employees "were taken into the confidence of the employers." Committees are appointed from each department to confer with the company about the best interests of all. Desks are scattered all over the factory, where complaints can be written out, or suggestions handed in; and prizes are offered each year for the best suggestions or inventions. To show how this paid them, Mr. Shuey cited an instance where a man received a prize of $50 for a little invention that saved the company many dollars a year; the man was pleased to receive his fifty dollars, and the company pocketed the profits. The occasion where the prizes are distributed is made a grand public affair. The brass band of the factory plays in a large hall; speeches are made, and everybody is made to realize what good people the Dayton Cash Register Company has for its executive officers.

The clubs which flourish for the mental and moral improvement of the men and women, of course make a more intelligent class of workers. "Our standard is so high it affects the whole neighborhood," said Mr. S.; "For instance, a father brings his daughter to work, the question is asked: 'Is she a graduate of the high school?' 'No, she is only 17.' 'You must take her home and keep her in school; she is too young, and we must have girls from the High School.' Then the father says, cheerfully, 'Oh, all right, then I'll take her back to school.' This, of course, has a tendency to make parents keep their children in school longer, and thus keep up the standard of education."

Oh, what a mockery of TRUE conditions Mr. Shuey presents! What factory district in this country can keep its children in school even long enough to read, write and spell?

After thus looking after the brains of the workers and the neighbors, this "College Settlement Factory" also yearns to develop their artistic and decorative powers. Flower seeds and plants are distributed each spring, and prizes offered for the best front and back yards; for the awarding of these prizes another grand occasion blazes forth, and the brass band is again needed. To show what a transformation has taken place, this factory district used to be called "Slidertown." Now it has become beautiful enough to be christened "South Park." Now, after all," said Mr. Shuey, "the secret of most of this magic change in Slidertown is the free use of morning-glories." Here he showed pictures of forlorn old houses, sheds and fences, "Before and after using," and the bewildering results.

Right here we found just the analogy for the entire outfit of the Dayton scheme. It is all a cheap use of morning-glories. Covered with the flowers and leaves of sentimentality, the rough, harsh methods of the systematic robbery of their employees are disguised. Transformed by such names as "Twentieth Century Manufacturing," capitalistic schemes are hidden from the minds of the workers, lulled to sleep by the brass bands and their cash prizes, they are sublimely unconscious that the something which "the employer owes to his employee more than wages," is infinitely more than hot soup at lunch, flowers and palms in the machine shop, a half-hour at noon once in two weeks at a debating club, far more valuable prizes than a pretty back yard.

It will take some time for the unconscious workers of the Register Co. to become class-conscious enough to know that the employer owes them the FULL VALUE of their labor, and to fully realize what that means. The character of the machines they make—silent spies, these cash registers—on the honesty of other workmen—ought to be a faint hint to them that somewhere things are out of joint.

As Mr. Shuey carries his missionary outfit over the country, he is gaining many converts to this unique and well-planned scheme of increasing the productivity of the wokers, advertising the goods, and lulling the storm that is rising among class-conscious workmen.

The manufacturers seize upon the details eagerly, and Mr. Shuey gives a long list of employers who are adopting "The Twentieth Century Plan." He even shows pictures of factories with window boxes on their bleak bare walls as a good beginning. All through the east, as well as in the west, the milk of human kindness is welling up in the capitalist bosom—and these manufacturers even say: "Why, such work as this does far more for socialism than all the rabid socialist agitation that goes on to-day."

Note this: The men that say-these things know what is going on in the ranks; they are only putting up these flank movements to out-general the workers. It remains to be seen how many of the workers will fall into these snares, how many will be dazzled by these gaudy illusions, and lulled to sleep by the sweet tones of men like Mr. Shuey. It would be well to stimulate their backbone a little, if they could all see the closing master-piece of his exhibition. On a black ground, in flaming red letters are these words:

"IT PAYS."

Remember, these words are addressed to Twentieth Century Manufacturers.

VICTOR LEWIS.

Massachusetts Municipal Election.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tral is now being considered. It is merely a question of time when another combination will be effected, and the time is not far distant when it is possible that all New England will be in the grasp of two systems, which may in time merge into one. Street railway systems are undergoing the same process. In view of these irresistible tendencies, what folly is it to raise the cry "Smash the Trust!" even if it be sincere, as even in Democratic States legislation against trusts has been declared unconstitutional; Arkansas for example.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND BOGUS SOCIALISM.

The steady growth of Socialism has alarmed the politicians; hence we find attempts made to side-track those who seem inclined to accept the teachings of Socialism. No intelligent man should be deceived by platform declarations which vaguely declare for some sort of State control of various enterprises, such as railways, gas-works, etc. The question is not "Shall the government control the railways and other enterprises?" but, "Shall those who produce all the wealth control the government?" It should be borne in mind that so long as wage slavery exists and the government is in control of the capitalist class government, ownership would mean merely capitalist control of railways and other enterprises in another form. Indeed, many members of the expiring middle class desire State control of railways for the purpose of obtaining lower freight rates, inasmuch as the railways at present discriminate in favor of the large combines. That they would turn the savings thus effected over to their hired men no sane man imagines. Some of the most despotic nations of Europe have State railways, as in Russia and Germany, yet the working class is in a miserable condition, especially in Russia. It is advisable to beware of these imitations of Socialism. There are many who "wear the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," and behind all these carefully worded phrases of the oily politician lurks the demon of some one's material interests. Nothing short of the complete surrender of capitalism will solve the labor problem, and there is an old saying, trite though it be, that if "you want to shoot a bear it is well to aim right at him," and if capitalism is to be overthrown, it must be by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

In the days of Ancient Rome, when the supremacy of Rome was threatened, as long as its rival across the Mediterranean existed the 'fiat went forth: "Delenda est Carthago." "Carthage must be destroyed." So with capitalism. It must be destroyed ere harmony can prevail. The ticket of the Socialist Labor Party is composed of men pledged to a cause which has for its ultimate aim the uplifting of humanity from the low plane of a mere struggle for existence to a condition where those who produce wealth shall have it, and disorder, misery, and crime forever vanish—a Co-operative Commonwealth.

The triumph of Socialism is the triumph of civilization.

Progress is measured by the Socialist Labor Party vote.

THE PEOPLE'S last issue for this year—Sunday, Dec. 31,—virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor,—the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom.

Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size.

This special edition should surpass the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Uncle Sam—Look at the holy show the capitalist parties are making of themselves. Can any decent man stay with them and refrain from joining the labor party?

Brother Jonathan—That the capitalist parties are in a bad plight no intelligent man will dispute. So far I agree with you. But I can't follow you when you throw your lot among the workingmen. The capitalist class may be, no doubt is, bad enough; but the workingmen are worse yet.

U. S.—Worse?

B. J.—Certainly. They are despicable; they are vulgar, corrupt, stupid; in a word, they are rotten.

U. S.—Thats strong language, and what's worse, unjust.

B. J.—I know you think differently of them. But, if you knew them as I do, you would think differently.

U. S.—I do know them.

B. J.—No, you don't. You know them only theoretically. If you were a manufacturer, like myself, having to deal directly with, and in that way having a practical knowledge of them, you would think of them as I do.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that you come directly in contact with your workingmen and that your practical knowledge of them justifies your opinion of their being a rotten lot? Do you really come in such direct contact with your employees. From all that I know you don't.

B. J.—Well, I don't know every employee—

U. S.—Do you meet any?

B. J.—I meet the officers they send to me.

U. S.—Are there any of your employees among them?

B. J. (after a pause)—No.

U. S.—Accordingly, you are not in direct touch with your workingmen, and surely cannot form an opinion as to their being a "rotten lot" or not.

B. J.—But I have enough to do with their representatives. Am I not justified to judge of the men by the class of people they choose to represent them before me?

U. S.—It is these representatives, then, that you consider rotten.

B. J.—Yes, they are. You know nothing of them. Let me tell you. These fellows, the officers, set the men on a strike and then they come to me with proposals to "settle." Some times I yield for the sake of peace and give these officers the bribe they hint at; other times I don't. But is not such conduct corrupt.

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Then, again, these officers come as committees making certain demands. They start to bluff and bully, show such crass ignorance and viciousness that you feel like kicking them out at first; but all you have to do is to humor them a little; they are easily flattered; and before you know it they give up their demands. What do you call that?

U. S.—Rotten, no doubt.

B. J.—That's what I meant.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, you make the mistake of your life when you judge your employees, the rank and file of the working class, by these officers. These fellows are as corrupt as hell; as ignorant as blocks; as dull, vicious, and perverse as it is possible for men to be. That is all true as to them, but it is all false as to the rank and file.

B. J.—But they elect these corrupt and rotten officers.

U. S.—Yes, but not in endorsement of their rottenness. They do so out of misplaced confidence. Your opinion is a justification of the policy of war that Socialism and New Trades Unionism pursue against these officers. They are the labor fakirs. Among the evil they have done, that of placing the working class in such bad light is not the least. The rank and file is pure and decent. When it becomes known and asserts itself the enemy will respect it, and that is one point gained in such a battle as this. Right you are about the leaders; try and become acquainted with the rank and file. You will soon have to do with them; they are kicking their rotten leaders out fast. Woe to you if you allow yourself to be lulled into security by the knowledge you have of and your just contempt for the fakirs.

"Personalities."

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Dean, Jersey City, N. J.]

Don't say "liar"; don't say "robber,"
Even though you have the proof;
Smooth it over, say "that's one side";
From directness keep aloof.

Don't say "traitor,"' (that is too strong)
Even though you know its true;
But yell "bosses," screech "dictators"—
We'll lose "ads" unless you do.

Don't say "fakir," that is hell-born;
Don't say "heeler," that is slang;
But bellow "yuneyun wreckers,"
"High popes," "underhanded gang."

The "labor friends" will grin no more;
The "lean-our-ways" have skipped;
And "bizness-Socialists" do rave,
Their little game was nipped.

The Daily People Conference

calls the Party members and sympathizers of New York and vicinity to a general meeting

on SUNDAY, NOV. 26th, at 2 P.M.

at MANHATTAN LYCEUM
(formerly Turn Hall)
66—68 EAST FOURTH STREET, N. Y.

A plan for issuing the DAILY PEOPLE in the near future will be laid before the meeting.

Don't fail to attend.

ON THE SKIRMISH LINE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By FRANK MACDONALD, Stoneham, Mass.

STONEHAM, Mass., Nov. 15.—There were two things that at first sight seemed to offer great difficulties this year. Both the Debsites and the Kangaroos had prepared large tracts of mud through which they were to drag us. They had also on hand extensive stretches of gutter which were to be mopped up with us. That is what makes it interesting. Our State Committee had little or no money, and the Sections were poorer than they have been for years. The larger proportion of the men on whom we had depended for speaking was not in evidence. There were carping and fault-finding. Rumors of the desertion of large bodies of men were abroad. All the old strongholds seemed to be evacuated. The Democrats were putting up a tremendous campaign. Above all the Debsites had more money than they knew what to do with. On the inside of the Party these things counted as so many words. We knew our strength and we knew our men, so we went ahead without money and without the old-time speakers. That we have ubilded well is shown by the result. The total vote cast in the State is the lightest for years. At least 35 per cent. of the voters did not come to the polls, and yet despite all this we not only held our official standing, but we jumped our vote by over two thousand! Our vote fell off in a few towns and cities, but there has been a steady and uniform increase throughout the State.

The Debsites did not conquer the world as they expected, and as a consequence there is weeping and wailing. Carey was returned, but his mate, Mr. Scates, will this year devote his burning eloquence to his own village. Out in Rockland they elected a professionless clergyman, one MacCartney, who makes a specialty of riding on all sorts of band wagons. He also deals in economic excentricities such as: "By co-operative stores the working class absorbs enough of the unemployed to do away with that problem altogether." "Until the scales are equally balanced and we have a representation of capital and labor there can be no harmony between them." "Under the Co-operative Commonwealth labor will receive a FAIR wage!" About six months ago it was announced that he had given up his church to go on the road in the interests of some international peace society or other. Then it became known that he was the national organizer for the S. D. P. The truth of the matter is that he has devoted all his time, energy and the party money to his own campaign. The Debsites were certain that they would elect at least eight representatives and two senators, and poll over twenty thousand votes. Their vote is about seven thousand, and two cities, Haverhill and Brockton, both the stamping ground of the Pops. at one time, gave them half of it. Counting the actual expense, the campaign in Haverhill alone must have cost at least ten thousand dollars. The campaign in Brockton nearly as much. It is a mystery where the money came from, as the members have all a well-founded reputation for close-fistedness. Last year it was confidently expected that Carey would make the gold foil on the hump of the State House turn green with envy because of his superior brightness. Instead of that, he only succeeded in impressing the fact upon some of his fellow members that there is no toady, no lick spittle, no fawner, no cringer like that which plays upon the working class. It was a sight that would make Adam turn in his grave to see James fairly leaning on the breast of some politician as he soft-soaped and palavered him.

Before the election the Kangaroos of Massachusetts, now numbering 2 3-5, walked around with chips on their shoulders. It would have been more to the purpose had they had their heads there, but we shall let that matter pass, as they passed. One Harry Acton—more numerous when he counts himself, less when an honest total is given, but one for all ostensible purposes, and one we must call him—had not the courage to declare himself or to make known his standing. So he went to some of the isolated Sections and retailed the usual lies, and told large tales of what he and Spelman & Co. would do with the "De Leonites." He paraded gaily at the head of himself and believed that the S. L. P. was not on to his sneaking tricks. Last July we were informed by a Manchester Comrade that Acton and Slobodin-etc-sky were in communication. Then Gordon, of Manchester, boasts that Hayes, of Cleveland, has been sending him instructions as to how he will proceed to "harmonize" the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. The Kangaroos made a big bluff and dragged us all before the ballot commissioners, and when we got there withdrew their protest against our State ticket. Spelman, who was to have conducted their case, then turns to Westfield and announces a little lie in regard to me. Truth told Mr. Spelman heard me make that statement through an impenetrable disguise of sen-sen and extreme languor, which I noticed he wore with considerable hauteur on that day. Then there was a conference which was not a conference, but according to Mr. Willey, a sewing circle, at Worcester and the order was given to pile the S. L. P. We had to overcome all those things and conduct our regular campaign work besides. Mr. Willey is a sticker for propriety. As he once truly said: "Eat pie wi' a fork? Wat in 'ell is a pie knife for? I knows 'ow to put a hinstrument to its proper use." Then there is in Worcester another oppo-itionist named Hardy, a red-raw chawmouth, who, to quote a soul-inspiring epic by Comrade Corcoran, "He Clutters as he chews." These two men were the opposition "State Committee," and did their best to cut Worcester down to the bone. The whole vote there was unusually light, but we managed to demonstrate the fact that we are still on earth.

"M. Kuplins, Organizer Section Boston," as he signs himself in his customary ten letters per week to the Volkszeitungesque "Peoples" thought he was a leader, but the fact of the matter is he is only a tool in the hands of an astute, designing, wire-pulling politician named Sherman, who lummoxes along like a rocking-horse, and has a habit of talking through his ears. These gentlemen are the Massachusetts Kangaroos, "the shivering remnants of a forelorn hope," and they may be obtained upon application. Even the fact that Mr. Henry Slobodin-et-cetra-sky has two left eyes could not save his followers from doom. One of them came to me after election and said with a childish, vicious smile: "I get effen wit you alretty." "Did you? That was very thoughtful." "Yes, I go in to the place, and I see for Gofernor, Grane and Peare and Borter, and I cross them all but Borter. I vote for him. Then the next place I cross Steefens and the oters. I vote for Sginer. But ven I come to you I say I vill beat you. So I put the cross down at your name and I vote for all the oters." He does not yet see why I laughed, but the fact of the matter is I was the only one he voted for. He must have received his instructions from the State Committee that "works through 184 William St."

The vote in Stoneham has been increasing for the past few years. In 1898, with no organization, we polled 5 votes. In 1897, with an organization, but no campaign, we received 39 votes. In 1898 we entered the field in earnest and ran our vote up to 104. This year we had a local candidate, and our vote for the head of the ticket is 153. That vote is going to rise, as is the vote in the surrounding towns. We organized a stalwart Section in Woburn, and this year the comrades pushed their vote up from 47 to 263. Comrade Kent conducted the whole campaign in Wakefield, and sent the vote from 49 to 68. These towns are really a part of Boston. Whenever conditions there are favorable you may rest assured that these small manufacturing towns will be in line ready for work. We have within a radius of a few miles almost one-third of the whole State vote. Because of this compactness it is worth while to have our forces well organized and to be in condition for any emergency which may come.

THE PEOPLE was, as usual, one of our best weapons. This year the fact that we have no other English Socialist paper, made its worth all the more noticeable. The "Beobles" (blanket edition) has entered into a conspiracy to run the manufacturers of carpet linings off the earth, but the Socialists hereabouts refuse to work on Kangaroo carpet liners when it is so much more satisfying to perambulate on the necks of Kangaroos themselves. Literature also went well, and we spread more pamphlets this year than we did any three preceding ones. The "Workers' Call" was out of the question, as it only seeks to make "Socialists in the abstract." The trouble with Mr. Simons is that he lacks a sense of humor, a sense of the ridiculous, a sense of honor, a sense of shame—sense. Then the "Struggle" has gone from bad to worse, and is in the hands of a man guilty of a "history," that would disgrace a soft-shelled idiot. Wilkins once wrote me of the trouble Benham caused him by his attempts to steal the paper. Then he also complained of the fact that it was Benham who mutilated some resolutions sent on from Boston. Since then things have ripened rapidly, and we can gain a fair idea of the whole affair. One Kangaroo said his side was quiet because they were sparring for wind. Where the necessity for any such proceedings is, when they have still access to Job Harriman, is something that few can understand.

The whole opposition was like Falstaff's eleven men in Buckram, supplemented by the knaves in Kendal Green. Their grievance savored strongly of the "Crime of Ruby Rochford"—and like that crime, its strongest point was that it did not exist, in fact was only the figment of an "Iago of literature." There was not one of them who voted the S. L. P. ticket, and each did what he could to prevent others from voting. Then in Boston some of those who yet nominally belong to the Party cut it at the polls—but we've got them on our list. The campaign welded together and drilled the strongest, soundest and most intelligent organization the State has yet had. We have occupied new fields whence we cannot be driven. We have a new corps of speakers which will make itself felt presidential year. We have several new Sections, and the old ones are in line ready to give the benefit of what they learned during the former campaigns. All told, when Massachusetts was put to the test, and ever since the Lynn convention of May, 1898, it has been evident that the test would be a severe one, she stood ready and strong, and there was not even for a moment a suspicion of reaction.

The whole country looked to New York to see what its attitude would be. The action of Massachusetts was of importance, as it was one of the few States voting for governor. The same reply came from both. The S. L. P. is not only here, but it is here without an opposition. Twelve thousand men stood up in Massachusetts and said that the revolutionary S. L. P., a class program, and a class conscious organization were good enough for them, and that the boneless gang of babblers and soreheads had no place in their ranks. We shall begin our presidential campaign at once, and we are certain that next year we shall have at least twenty thousand votes to our credit.

Holyoke, Mass., S. L. P. Municipal Ticket.

For Mayor—Frank L. Buck.
For City Clerk—Joseph O'Neil.
For City Treasurer—Gustave A. Geissler.
For Alderman at large—George L. Lovell, Dennis Caney, Max K. Tiedeman.
For Ward Aldermen—
Ward 1. Michael D. Keating.
Ward 2. George L. Coderre.
Ward 3. Moritz E. Ruther.
Ward 4. Henry J. Kallach.
Ward 5. John J. MacNally.
Ward 6. Frank Feeney.
Ward 7. S. A. Davis.
School Committee—
Ward 4. W. J. Ryan.
Ward 6. Edward H. Buckland.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,387.25
J. H. Swanberg, Somerville, Mass.	.50
R. Koeppel, Milwaukee, Wis.	.50
Total	$2,388.25

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

ERIE'S QUER "REFORMERS" AND "HUMANE SOCIETY."

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 12.—As election is over now, it may not be out of order for Section Erie to use a little space of THE PEOPLE to let the comrades of the country know that we are alive here. After dissolving our Section a few years ago, by reason of some internal trouble, some of the old comrades decided last Winter to organize again. They have gained in membership steadily ever since.

The result of the last election in Erie County was 70 for the State ticket and 68 for the County, which is very encouraging, considering the meagre means to push our cause. All comrades agree to keep their shoulders to the wheel, and are preparing now for the municipal elections o f next spring.

I must state that we have no Kangaroos here, and neither have we "De Leonites." We have a Section of uncompromising Comrades, who stand for our constitution and national officers duly elected, and not for a clique of conspirators and non-voting agitators.

The complexion in the political field shows a variety of colors. One of them is the "Public Ownership Party," which sprung into existence last spring and consists of old Greenbackers, offal from the People's Party; "Reformers" of all shades, and some local labor misleaders. They sail under three or four different names: "Public Ownership," "Reform Club," "Social Democrats" and "Social Science School." In discussions with them, they maintain that they are Socialists, too; that our Party is too intolorant; that they take every one by the hand as a brother (capitalist not exempt) because he furnishes the means to rent opera houses for Mr. Debs to beguile the workers; that they want something now and will get there "step by step." Such are their arguments in favor of their rainbow chasing. But with their phrase: "Get there step by step," they go to the opposite way. At every effort they make, and whenever the elections polls close, they register two steps backwards, while we, the S. L. P., building on knowledge and facts, are the ones who do go one step forward. In their every Sunday meeting one can hear everything supposing to solve the labor question, or better, Social Problem. Preachers (they are ever present there) maintain after sentimental talks, interwoven with some socialistic phrases, that the problem will be settled only if the masses return to Sunday school and church. Next to the preachers come the "harmony men," who try to tie the hands of labor and capitalist with a brotherly knot, after which all will be well.

All this makes good laughing stock for class-conscious Socialists, but unfortunately it is taken seriously by many people.

All the Comrades in the Section regret that we have no capable speaker to confute them, and put a stop to such misleading nonsense. But as we have good literature, we sell and distribute that freely among the laboring men here.

One incident deserves to be mentioned here. About a month or so ago the county commissioners held a convention here. Among other things that came up for discussion was the "Tramp Question." Now, as this question is always a stumbling block to the present capitalistic representatives, they were at a loss what to do to abolish the tramp, or at least keep him out of sight from our capitalists. So there were numerous propositions made. One was the work houses, chain gangs to work on public highways. But they came to no decision. During the discussion there was a man by the name of Dr. Marks. He made a speech and suggested the following: That these unfortunates, if caught here, should be put in a well supplied with a pump, and there either to drown or pump out the water, which would have the effect that they never again would set their feet on Erie ground. Oddly enough, this man is the agent for the Humane Society that causes the arrest of any man who happens to whip an old horse. I asked myself, when I read that report, do we live in Spain or in the fifteenth century? I invite all readers of THE PEOPLE in this city to attend our meeting every Thursday at 8 o'clock P. M. at 20 Peach street.

H. SPITTAL.

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147 East 28rd Street, New York City

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We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price, $1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

Catalogue mailed free of charge on application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

Build Soundly.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is of no use to have men in the Party who can't do anything but kick and grumble at what others are doing. They might as well get out, then we'll know how we stand. Let all loyal comrades, those who uphold the uncompromising, revolutionary tactics of the S. L. P., attend the meetings more regular, and let us also increase the circulation of our organ, THE PEOPLE. It seems to me the best means to build up our organization. Two years ago the "Appeal to Reason" was distributed in great numbers throughout this county, and it was claimed that this was the cause for the large increase in our vote from 1896 to 1897 (54,505). Perhaps it was. But where is that vote to-day? Scattered in all directions. Let us not waste our efforts any more on any so-called "Socialist" papers, with the hope of rolling up a big vote at one election and then have it cut in two at the next. Better to have a small vote, which can be depended on than a large one which will follow demagogues of the Jones stripe every time any of them bobs up.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are earnestly requested to attend our meetings, which are still held every Sunday afternoon, at 115 N. Piedmont street.

J. J.

Canton, O., November 14.

Suggestions for Massachusetts.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to make a few suggestions in regard to the situation in Massachusetts.

The term of office of our present State Committee is drawing to a close, to be succeeded by a State Committee composed of members from each of the forty Senatorial Districts, and, if deemed advisable by the Party, of any additional number of other members selected annually by the Party Convention.

'Tis the custom in the old parties to elect a member from each Senatorial District, and to elect at the State Convention a number of others—twenty, I believe—making sixty in all as a State Central Committee.

This custom can be used by the S. L. P. of Massachusetts very nicely, and we can use the referendum vote in the matter also if the following rule or a similar one is adopted by either our present State Committee or by the Committee elected for 1900.

Rule:—"The State Committee of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts shall consist of sixty members, twenty to be elected by the State Convention, and each Senatorial Convention of the Party to elect one.

"There shall be an Executive Committee of ten members, one of whom shall be State Secretary, he to have no vote in the Executive Committee.

The seat of the Executive Committee shall be located by the State Convention in some suitable place subject to referendum vote of the Party members.

"The Executive Committee shall be chosen by referendum vote from the twenty members elected by the State Convention and as many of the members elected by the Senatorial Conventions, as reside within twelve miles of the place chosen as the seat of the Executive Committee."

This will give us a State Committee of similar construction to our present one.

I would also like to suggest the following in the matter of financial support:

RULE:—"Each member of the State Committee shall pay the sum of five dollars to the campaign fund by instalments, as follows:—On or before the 31st of January, $1.00; on or before the 30th of April, $1.00; on or before the 31st of July, $1.00; on or before the 31st of October, $2.00, and shall also guarantee the collection of the sum of ten dollars on subscription blanks, to be furnished by the State Committee, said collections to be turned in during the months of January, April, July and October: two dollars for January, two for April, two for July and four for October. If any member fails to collect the required amount, he shall pay the same out of his own pocket and any collections over and above shall be turned in to the State Committee, but any excess shall be allowed as credit on any other instalment which may fall short. The above fund shall be used solely for Party work in Massachusetts; the State Committee may, however, by unanimous vote of all its members, use any portion of this fund for other necessary work."

This will give us a good fund to supplement the usual revenue of the Party.

Perhaps some other comrade may suggest a better arrangement. Other details, such as suspension for failure to comply with the rules must also be filled in. I would suggest also that the first meeting of the new State Committee be called in Boston, which is more convenient to the majority of the members so far elected, and that the present State Committee call the meeting immediately for as early in January as possible.

JER. O'FIHELLY.

Abington, Mass., Nov. 14.

Importance of "Proceedings of the National Convention of 1896."

TO THE PEOPLE.—In the light of recent happenings through which the S. L. P. has passed, that will be recorded in the history of the party as one of the most comprehensive and desperate attempts to wreck it by internecine foes, an understanding of former struggles becomes at once interesting and instructive, in fact may truly be said to be invaluable. For this reason I wish to call the attention of all Party members to the fact that there are to be had a few copies of the proceedings of the National Convention of 1896, in which is printed in full the report of the National Executive Committee which takes up in full a statement of the Party troubles of that time.

It also gives the attitude of certain individuals on the questions under debate and the composition of that National Executive Committee and otherwise to the close reader will point to valuable deductions.

Every one taking an active part in the Party should particularly supply himself with a copy, while those who care to get in close touch with Party history and an understanding of Party policy should also have one. The price is ten cents; for sale by the Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street.

A. S. BROWN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 15.

Sturdy Pasco.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Pasco is in a flourishing condition, clear and revolutionary. This is due to the splendid work of Comrade Norling, assisted by that group of stalwart fighters, Comrades Kurzman, Murphy, Van Gordon, Kingman and Helm. In fact the whole membership of Section Pasco is made up of that uncompromising element that we must have to win the battle for the working class. We held a public meeting at the Court House, Saturday, the 4th, and Sunday, the 5th, and gave the Pasco folks a chance to hear the doctrines taught by Our Lady of the Hammer, Miss S. L. P.

There are more class-conscious Socialists in this town than in any other of its size in America. There are more readers of that "abusive sheet which keeps good men out of the party," to-wit, the Beekman street 'People,' " here than in any other town of its size. The semi-logical Kangaroos of New York and the theo-logical Jobs of California may not see any connection between THE PEOPLE'S abuse and this healthy condition, but to a bull-headed proletarian like the writer it is as plain as day.

Bring the Hammer down, Comrades; its touch inspires with new life and strength the honest men in the working class army and it crushes the rotten element, the camp-followers, the would-be Girondites. Live the Revolution.

W. S. DALTON.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 15.

Young Men to the Front.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Young Socialist Propagandists, a society organized last Sunday, is an organization intended to disseminate the truths of Socialism to the young men of the city of New York.

At its first meeting the enclosed resolution was adopted and signed by all of its members and ordered sent to THE PEOPLE for publication. All young men in sympathy with the Socialistic movement are invited to attend or correspond with ERNEST KATZ, Sec'y, 344 E. 76th St.

[RESOLUTIONS.]

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned young men of the city of New York recognize that social conditions are ill-adjusted, that there are two contending classes engaged in a mighty struggle for supremacy, one seeking truth and justice for all men and the other diametrically opposed thereto; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that justice and equality to humanity can only be attained through political action and the overthrow of the present heinous and murderous competitive system; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that all great movements in the history of the world for the uplifting of mankind, all mighty truths and just revolutions were brought about by the ardor, enthusiasm and originality of youth; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the undersigned young men of the city of New York do hereby pledge ourselves to faithfully and fearlessly convey the truth of Socialism to a suffering world; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That we pledge ourselves to work with might and main to do and dare to accomplish our earnest hopes and endeavors in the fulfilment of our sacred duty to mankind; and, furthermore,

Recognizing that the Socialist Labor Party is the only world-wide movement engaged in the tremendous struggle to defeat the aims and ends of the all-devouring octopus, capitalism, therefore,

We heartily and most emphatically endorse its platform, policy and tactics.

Written Before Election.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Within the sacred precincts of the worshippers of Mammon, to wit, Wall Street, nothing is heard of at the moment but the coming election in Ohio, as to the effect it will have on the financial status of the country.

The fight locally does not interest them, since the much mooted question as to the public ownership of public utilities is yet to be realized. Rest easy does the "gambler" just so long as he is not deprived of his speculative favorites, like Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan or Consolidated, all of these companies enjoying public franchises, the shares of which would be taken from the mart were the people in favor of the municipalization of the means of transportation, etc.

Therefore, for the reasons premised, Wall Street has no interest in the Greater New York contest.

But in the fight now raging in the Buckeye State between Marcus A. Hanna's man Friday, in the person of one Nash, and crown of gold Bryan's candidate, McLean, of Cincinnati "Enquirer" fame, the banking—Gold and Silver Bug—community are very much interested. The danger in their eyes lies in the fact that should Bryan's man be the victor the free silver bugaboo would loom into prominence with a possibility of it becoming an important factor in 1900 campaign; verily the "gamblers" have cause to feel nervous and many anxious eyes will be trained in the direction of the Buckeye State ere Tuesday shall have passed.

These poor deluded mortals do not take into consideration that ever-growing army of workingmen arrayed under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, who, in the State of Ohio, are doing yeoman's work in that noble and just cause, nor will they until in the no distant future our vote shall reach the hundreds of thousands, and armed as we will be with the weapon of thought ready to wield it in the name of and for the producer of all wealth, namely, the working class.

H. S. LAW.

Brooklyn, October 31, 1899.

Hurrah and Trula!

TO THE PEOPLE.—Hurrah and trula! It is coming our way! The S. L. P. of Columbus can well afford to congratulate itself. Out of 88 precincts 4 give us 20 votes; these same precincts gave us last year but 6 votes. If we increase to the same extent over the city we will run away ahead of last election.

Jones expected to carry this county, but why did he get only 2,400 votes? Simply because Adams and Steinhoff made a campaign on genuine S. L. P. lines and along straight working class tactics. The Columbus fakirs are dumbfounded at our vote. We are now the talk of the town.

Hurrah and Trula! again for the Socialist Labor Party and the unterrified fighters.

Yours for the S. L. P.,

O. S.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.

A Pending "Katzenjammer."

To THE PEOPLE.—From Haverhill "Gazette," which F. G. R. Gordon sent me in disguised handwriting, I noticed that the Social Democracy has all but eaten up the democratic party in that town. You just watch the terrible bellyache the Social Democracy will have before long. The "Katzenjammer," as the Germans call the aftermath of a drunken debauch, will be awful. I am sorry for the S. D's, but after all they were so awfully broad and liberal-minded and wanted to grow so fast that they are liable to burst.

M. R.

Holyoke, November 19.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

E. L. S., DENVER, COLO.—Both the Major and the Minor Daily People funds are perfectly safe and intact. The "Volkszeitung" Association has tried to grab them, but it can't.

H. C., NEWARK, N. J.—It is next to impossible to recall that address. The man is not known here.

A. H. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—1. There is no truth in that charge against the Alliance cigarmakers in this city. The fact is that, thanks to the misconduct of the Cigarmakers' old union, there is no shop in this city where union rules are well observed. The Alliance has to struggle here against such conditions brought on by the old union's pure and simple fakirism.

2. Have heard of the rumor about Barnes being groomed, or grooming himself, for the presidency of the Strasser Union. That may explain his recent capers; but it should seem that the banged-up way he has been left in may interfere with the plan. He has no goods to deliver.

R. R., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—Of course, those circulars, issued in this city against the Socialist Labor Party, and signed "Section New York, Socialist Labor Party," and "16th Assembly District, S. L. P." were forgeries; and those who signed, printed and circulated them are liable to prosecution accordingly. But remember that counterfeit money does not bear the signature of counterfeiters, and the circulators of such money do so surreptitiously. They must actually be caught to be proceeded against. So in the case of those circulars. They bore no signature and were clandestinely set afloat. The criminals adopted the ways of criminals, and to that their escape is due. That does not mean that the secret may not yet be discovered. When so discovered it will be acted upon.

As to the appearance of similar forged signatures in the "Bogus" and the "Volkszeitung," just wear your soul in patience. Wait and you will see.

H. C. H., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—The clipping you mention in your letter did not come along.

A. R., DAVENPORT, IA.—All that was sent to this office of the proceedings of the Iowa, S. L. P. State Convention was published in THE PEOPLE as soon as received—THE PEOPLE, Oct. 15. You will find it partly on the first page and partly on the fourth. No specific resolutions against the Kangaroos, such as you indicate, reached here. It was a matter of surprise that the Convention having been held in August, the report, such as it was, did not reach before October.

C. C. M., BUFFALO, N. Y.—That point has been frequently taken up in THE PEOPLE. If you bring it up now, you must be a new reader. Shall take it up again. In the meantime, by the light of the fate that has unexceptionally overtaken the "reform" movements, you should be able to read the lesson that the lay of the land is not for "reforms," but for the true article. "Reforms" benefit only the schemers who set them up. But even that is being played out.

C. K., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Well, at the very highest estimate, the "Volkszeitung" has 1,500 voters. As a paper it cuts a very slim, narrowing swath. For mischief on election day, it relied mainly upon the howl set up by the capitalist press about the Party being split.

J. W., ELIZABETH, N. J.—That is all so, just as you put the facts; but the conclusion that flows therefrom is that anyone who wants a fight with the S. L. P. may be certain to get all the fight that he can stand. Now, the situation is simply this: The Party, owing to the exigencies of the situation, is slow to reach conclusions that are unpleasant, and slower yet to enforce them. But when it does reach such conclusions, and also concludes that these must be enforced, it does its work swiftly, thoroughly and neatly. In this the Party but reflects the characteristics of the Class that it stands for. The Proletariat is slow, as a Class, to see that there is no "patching up" in the Capitalist System. It is slow to arrive at a conclusion in this matter, and even so it is slow to enforce the conclusion, after arrived at, still seeking "escapes." But when it shall have reached the necessary conclusion in the matter, together with the conclusion to enforce the same, then it will go straight at its work, and do it swiftly, thoroughly, neatly.

The S. L. P. typifies at all points the Class whose head of the column it is.

G. A. F., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—"Has THE PEOPLE its faults? Would you had them too;
They are the fruity must of soundest wine."

G. W. W., WEST NEWTON, PA.—This "fight" did not start on the 10th instant; it did not start on the 8th; it did not start with the "Volkszeitung" attacks on the Party's trade-union policy and on the Party's sound economics on taxation during December of last year and March of this; it did not start in 1896 when the National Convention endorsed the Alliance. The fight started away back in '92 and '93, when Alexander Jonas, Julius Grunzig and other beneficiaries of "Volkszeitung" poltroonery warned THE PEOPLE that its uncompromising tactics would result in the death of the "Volkszeitung," which paper, said they, "has to cater to all trades." From that time on the friction grew stronger and stronger between the increasing numbers of those who were not in for "business" or parade, and those who were in for "business" and parade only. That is the meaning of the cry: "They want to kill the 'Volkszeitung!' " so often heard in the opposite camp. With the time this issue became typical of the two opposing forces all through the land. The clash had to come; and the reactionary and corrupt element HAD TO GO DOWN as it did.

L. J. D., MARION, O.—1. The Party's straight vote in the 16th Assembly District was increased this year by nearly 300 votes: Last year there were 1,214 straight S. L. P. votes cast; this year the Party polled there 1,506 straight votes.

2. The totals of all the candidates for Assembly in that District fell off from last year's vote. The Democratic and the Republican candidates fell off 300 votes each; the S. L. P. candidate fell behind 163 votes. His poll this year was 2,044, it was a larger percentage than last year.

3. The Kangaroo opposition did not amount to a pinch of snuff. On the contrary it did good, as indicated by the increase in straight votes. The real harm they did was to delay the campaign. So much time had to be spent in throwing out their fraudulent nominations, that the campaign could not start until barely 2 weeks before election. The effect of this was that quite a number of people found it too late to register. Then also Tammany Hall indulged this year in intimidation to a degree never known of before. The cases against some of these intimidators are strong. They will be sent to Sing Sing.

D. H., YONKERS, N. Y.—Just wait; can't you?

C. G. L., KIPPLE, PA.—You are answered above—"R. R., Bridgeport, Ct.

C. D. A., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Armory Builder Carey's "success" forms no exception to last week's editorial, "A Miss is as Good as a Mile." Surely, Jones is mad enough; but it would be an injustice to him to place him, at this stage, on a par with Carey. Carey has gone clean over to the capitalist enemy. His Armory record establishes that. We could have such "successes" all over the land by giving up principle. His "success" is like that of the sea captain, who having unfavorable wind from the day he set out on his voyage, swore he would have a favorable wind, and to secure that wheeled about and sailed, with a spanking breeze on his quarters—right back into the port that he started from.

J. S., SPRINGFIED, ILL.—The Socialist Labor Party is not an opera bouffe performance.

C. L., WATERBURY, CT.—The State Secretary of the S. L. P. of Connecticut is Chas. J. Mercer, 407 Nicholas street, Bridgeport, Ct. Apply to him.

T. Z., NEW YORK.—The Paris, France, "Petite République" announced some time ago that a collection of Jaures' speeches was about to be published. The collection was to consist of his leading speeches in the Chamber of Deputies and on the Dreyfus case.

S. H., READING, PA.—The "New York edition of the Bogus," containing a special front page appeal to the voters to boycott the S. L. P. ticket, the same bearing a forged signature of "Socialist Labor Party, Section New York," bore date of November 5, 1899,—the identical date of its regular edition.

G. F. T., ONEONTA, N. Y.—We are awaiting a copy of the full proceedings of the German Party's Convention, recently held in Hanover, before writing upon it. The matter is too important to slab-dash an article on it.

W. L. T., SEATTLE, WASH.—The S. L. P. flag flies proudly in the breeze from Ocean to Ocean, and from Lakes to Gulf.

G. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—No news has reached here of any such man being out advocating the S. L. P. Shall notify you if heard about.

G. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—This office, being an office of the Socialist Labor Party, is not conducted upon the Anarchistic plan of drawing conclusions from insufficient facts. You do not furnish facts sufficient to decide whether your conclusion is right or wrong.

V. T. C., ALBANY, N. Y.—That's surely an inconvenience. But how would you remedy it? Would you give credentials to any speaker who comes along to stump for the Party, notwithstanding his refusal to join and thereby hold himself responsible to the Party?. Recent recurrences have shown that the Party cannot be too careful in the choice of its spokesmen. One ranter can in one hour instill more nonsense than could be removed in twenty-four.

W. J., NEW YORK, AND OTHERS WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—1. The date of the banquet will be announced in due time in these columns.

2. The 50 cents will be payable upon entrance to the banquet hall.

3. It is necessary to know in advance how many expect to participate, so as to make proper provision.

4. Notify L. Abelson, Organizer Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, 23 Duane street.

L. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The circulation of THE PEOPLE is steadily in the ascendant. Its life is one of the most encouraging signs of the times; and also one of the most inspiring evidences of the vigor that is inherent in a sound position. It has stood alone against a lot of weeklies and dailies. All of these come crippled out of the fray, so crippled that none will be able to survive long. THE PEPOLE alone comes out stronger, and potent to pursue its career.

G. L., MERIDEN, CT.—Send names and addresses to "Il Proletario." The paper is doing good, systematic work in redeeming the Italian element in this country, particularly here in the East.

S. S. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Just so. Whoever and whatever stands in the way of the Socialist Labor Party will be crushed to dust. "Smash!" is the motto. Clar de way!

E. F., PITTSBURG, KANS.—There is no reason to doubt that there will be an S. L. P. State ticket in Kansas next year. In 1900 the proletariat and the enlightened element in your State will not have the excuse they had in '96 to vote for Humbug.

J. C., FALL RIVER, MASS.—Organize your textile workers in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. So long as they are "unwilling," "not ready," "afraid," "well meaning but—," they simply show that they have not yet ripened above the condition of "food for the cannon of the labor fakir," and the development will have to continue for some time longer over their heads. Spread among them the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" It may help to disinfect their surroundings from the labor fakir and "pure and simple" notions microbes.

J. F., NEW YORK.—Never say "die."

To-day, Sunday, the 26th, an important conference of Party members of New York and vicinity is to be held upon the "DAILY PEOPLE," so as to push in dead earnest the work of issuing our daily. See advertisement.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of he paper and facilitate work at the office.

A PAGE

From the Past History of the Socialist Labor Party.

[This article was written, as its date shows, nearly four months ago, almost immediately after the futile attempt made by the "Volkszeitung" to capture the Party by violence in the interest of the paper's private business. As the article is of lasting merit, it is given now.]

As an active member of the S. L. P., joining the Party in 1886, as a Socialist of German birth, who loves and respects his country, and its people for their progress and standing among nations, in culture, art, the sciences, and the high standard of education of the masses, I emphatically protest in the name of thousands of German Comrades against the high-handed proceedings of a mob of so-called "German Socialists," whom I have recognized and denounced years ago as a conglomeration of professional kickers, confusionists, anarchists, and hangers-on of jobs in pure and simple unions and in the "Volkszeitung." Cognizant of the old saying that politics make strange bedfellows, we bore the burden of that gang longer than we ought and in the light of what happened this month, I must say that our forbearance and tolerance was nothing short of a crime against the Socialist movement.

Eight and more years ago Section New York and all the Socialists of the S. L. P. were made up almost exclusively of Germans. The official language of the Party was German, and I have in my possession an official communication from Aveling, of England, to the S. L. P. which he was compelled to print in German, in order to address himself to the membership of the Party. At that time it was the N. Y. "Volkszeitung," its editors and its publishing association who were in absolute control of the Party machinery and who were, in consequence of this condition, also in control of almost every mind, little or otherwise.

Previous to my entering the S. L. P., this so-called political party made an attempt to go into "politics" by causing German trade unions to nominate Socialists for public offices, or by going hand in hand with the Greenback Party, or with candidates put up by Central Labor Unions. At that time I was in the Greenback movement in Ohio, but never saw or heard anything of the Socialists. I will, therefore, relate what I know of the doings of the Party since 1886, and I hope that the tale which I am about to relate will not only be interesting but point a moral and be remembered by all of the younger members, especially in Sections of large cities where conditions similar to those in New York exist.

In 1886 Henry George was nominated Mayor by the Central Labor Union. He was the candidate of those delegates who wished an independent "labor man" nominated, assisted by the German Socialist delegates of that central organization. The "Volkszeitung," the boss of the S. L. P., worked hard for his nomination, while a few Socialists, among them the National Secretary, opposed George on the ground that he was not a Socialist and that it was our duty to nominate an independent Socialist candidate. They said that they were opposed to what is called in German "Schwanz-Politik" (kite-tail politics), that is to say, to hang on as a tail to some stronger, more powerful movement, and try, as a tail, to wag the dog. Well, as you all know, the laws of physics were more powerful than the non-scientific scheme of the "Volkszeitung," for no sooner was the dog inconvenienced by the petty moves of the tail, than he himself started to wag the nasty tail so furiously that he shook it off completely and forever. And well he did so. In other words, Henry George, of the Single Tax, individualistic United Labor Party, was consistent and kicked the collectivist Socialist Labor Party out of his ranks. But that kind of unceremonious and vigorous treatment did not suit the tail, nor did it draw a moral. Instead it swore revenge. The building up of a Socialist class-conscious movement did not better this tailship, and the movement, muzzled as before, trotted on three years longer.

Another party was started, not a Socialist Party, but a "Labor Party," a party of revenge, the so-called "Progressive Labor Party." And then commenced that glorious fight between the disguised "Volkszeitung" Socialists and the United Labor Party, and as in the history of the fight between two big snakes, each swallowed the other, leaving nothing behind but two nasty, slimy tails.

By this time a great number of Party members had become disgusted with its leaders and with "schwanz-politik." With the help of a younger element, and the American Branch leading, they succeeded in re-establishing the S. L. P. And when they clamored for independent political action shortly afterwards, they carried the day. The faction opposing the independent political action, however, was the "Volkszeitung" clique. Look up the minutes of the meetings of Section New York, and you will find the leaders and speakers of that opposition to be the editorial staff of the "Volkszeitung"—Jonas, Franz, Ibsen, Jablinowsky, and the Publishing Association. One of their aguments was: "A DAILY PAPER MUST OF NECESSITY WRITE FOR WORKINGMEN OF ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL OPINION IN ORDER TO KEEP UP ITS CIRCULATION AND BE ABLE TO EXIST;" they also feared that independent political action by the S. L. P. would lose to them the high-priced advertisements of capitalist politicians during campaign time. Jonas called the supporters of independent political action well-meaning but inexperienced "greenhorns," and advised us to go home to our mothers and learn how to walk before trying to jump into the political frying pan. We beat them on this question, and forthwith proceeded to nominate Jonas as our candidate for Mayor. Why he was singled out as the leading candidate of that campaign is a mystery to me, but I reckon we perchance tried to capture the "Volkszeitung" for political action. But let it be known, the support of the "Volkszeitung" in that campaign was so lukewarm, the space given to campaign purposes so small, as to cause us to accuse the paper of boycotting our first attempt as an independent political party.

Shortly after that campaign a member to the National Executive Committee was to be elected. The writer was nominated by the American Section and elected. This election changed the make-up of the committee from an anti-political, pure and simple body to a progressive, pro-political and anti-labor fakir committee. The attitude of the "Volkszeitung" and its leaders in favor of Sammy Gompers' pure and simple eight hour movement, a move that was lost before it really started, the "Volkszeitung's" and, consequently, the then party's method of preaching Socialism in the abstract, but following the tactics of the "pure and simple" labor leaders, hurrahing and shouting for strikes and boycotts, led by such fakirs in the face of all defeats, and booming up Sammy in such a way as to win for the "Volkszeitung" the reputation of being the semi-official organ of Gompers—all of this soon started the committee fighting. Speaking of the "Volkszeitung's" tactics of those days, I had occasion to use the following sentence in a letter to the "Socialist," the official German organ: "It is enough to make your hair stand on end to see Comrades who have been in the Socialist movement for years brand every one as a traitor who refuses to believe in the success of Gompers' economic eight hour movement; who judge our Socialism by our faith in this hopeless movement, instead of our adherence to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P."

The "Volkszeitung" had lost on the question of political action, and on that question it could never win. It then tried its hand on economic questions, in a secret agitation against the leaders of the opposition to it. When the then editor of the English party organ spoke to street car strikers and blamed them, an unorganized mob, for trying to beat the car company, the police force, the militia, the power of the almighty dollar, and advised them to try politics, as an independent Socialist Labor Party, he was called a traitor to labor, a Judas, who was trying to discourage the great movement of the proletariat. The secret "Kamarilla" soon spread over New York and vicinity. The character of one after another among the progressive element was assailed, just as they are doing now again. Rumors of political fraud could be heard in an undertone before and after meetings, the progressive members of the National Executive Committee were pointed out as "Tammany Hall boodlers," while the few American Comrades were looked upon with suspicion, for the simple reason that they were Americans, and as such "naturally dishonest politicians." Other Comrades, whose characters were unassailable were branded as "well meaning idealists" who would "never understand the Labor Movement." And suddenly, black clouds shot across the horizon and broke down upon us unawares. The great majority of Comrades, who were with us shortly before on the question of the day (political action), turned savage enemies, and, as in the recent attempted revolution in Section Greater New York, arguments came to naught; no one was listened to, but one great mass of impatient, wild fanatics stood facing us, ready to fight at command. If the "Volkszeitung" had an honest case to bring before the Party, it could have beat us then and expelled us from the ranks of the Party. But the "Volkszeitung" gang cannot follow honest and matter-of-course tactics! They are not made that way. Their first move was to call a kangaroo meeting of the German Section and expell the four "criminals" of the National Executive Committee. On being ordered by the Grievance Committee to go about it in a constitutional, orderly manner, and draw up specific charges before a joint meeting of the three Sections, they drummed up 25 charges, each of them so childish and ridiculous that they refused to read them to the joint meeting. Instead of that part of the proceedings a long speech was made by A. Jonas about the neccessity of a pure and unadulterated labor movement. A motion was made by another "Genosse" that the four members of the National Executive Committee be expelled. And when members of the American Section demanded translations, the reading of the charges and the opening of the floor for discussion, they were refused point blank, the chairman calling for ayes and noes on the motion for expulsion. The members of the American Section commenced to leave the hall, but many of them were attacked, and some of them thrown downstairs. The "Volkszeitung's" gang thereupon proceeded to expel the four members of the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary and the German and English editors of the party papers; the gang marched in a body to the headquarters of the Party's property and offices. And thus ended the first attempt of English-speaking Comrades to make the S. L. P. a political party.

A new party was now organized, all of the American Sections of the United States participating. But we soon found that the worst gang of kickers and confusionists, men who had at one time or another difficulties with the "Volkszeitung," the editors or with the Party organizations, soon swamped the new ship, compelling all of us to drop out one by one.

In the meantime the "Volkszeitung" party found itself compelled to follow the tactics inaugurated by us, and go into politics at the next campaign, in order to prevent the majority, who were with us on the question of independent political action, from joining us; thereby taking the wind out of our sails. For the same reason they invited and received Comrades De Leon and Sanial in their ranks, hoping again to play out a trump card against us. They were right, for as soon as we saw the right men taking hold of their organization, we rejoined the Party, knowing full well that with such men at the helm, the future of the Party would be an assured success, and an American Socialist movement spring out of existing chaos.

What followed every young member of the Party knows. Some day an abler writer will sum up all the incidents, accidents, fights and revolutions of those pregnant ten years, and write the history of the Party. I have said in my weak manner what I know, let others follow.

JOS. H. SAUTER.

New York July 20, 1899.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

AN AFFIDAVIT

In the Contempt Proceedings Started by the Volkszeitung.

[On Thursday, the 9th instant, the usurpatory "Volkszeitung" crowd abandoned its repugnance of "making martyrs" out of the Party's officers, and started proceedings against members of the National Executive Committee to have them punished for alleged contempt of court for violating an alleged injunction.

The below, sworn to by John Nagle, alleged president of the association, but actual retail grocer, taxpayer on Bermuda potatoes and Egyptian onions—is the affidavit on which the contempt proceedings are based. Every line of it should be read. It is a historic document. Particularly interesting is the admission concerning the wholesale manner in which "The Bogus" has been repudiated by the Socialist public, together with the police-spy-like attempt to curry favor with capitalist officials by trying to arouse their anger through false charges.]

Supreme Court
County of New York.
Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association
against
Henry Kuhn and others
County of New York, ss.

John Nagle, of said city, being duly sworn, says: That he is the President of the plaintiff. That the defendants, Henry Kuhn, Patrick Murphy, Lucien Sanial, Alwin S. Brown, John H. Kinneally and Arthur Keep, have violated the injunction order granted herein on the first day of September, 1899, by causing the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, which they were prohibited from editing, writing or publishing by said injunction order, to be published at No. 61 Beekman street, in the City of New York, ever since the service of the said injunction. The said Henry Kuhn being in possession of the office at No. 61 Beekman street, and one of the persons in charge of the circulation of the said newspaper to the public at large. The first publication of the said newspaper after the service of said injunction order which took place September 2, 1899, is an issue of said paper dated September 3, 1899, in which in a leading article published in said paper, the following occurs:

"The rumor referred to in our last issue to the effect that the party was temporarily enjoined from using the name of its official organ has, and has not been confirmed. That it has not been confirmed may be gathered from the sight of THE PEOPLE'S name continuing to fly from the masthead undeterred, an evidence that there is no such injunction; the rumor nevertheless was confirmed, inasmuch as a Tammany judge did do a something intended to have the effect; that something is worth mentioning. A Tammany judge, Fitzgerald by name, endorsed the application made by the Volkszeitung Association against the PEOPLE, and he did so on the 23rd inst., and in these terms written in his own hand: 'Motion granted, injunction continued.' But, in the first place, this Tammany judge's act was null and void, inasmuch as the time, August 23rd, when he signed the order was beyond the time limit. The time limit in which such orders may be granted is twenty days after the application He granted the order twenty-six days after, seven days too late.

In the second place, the language used by this Tammany judge in granting the motion is inapplicable to the motion itself. In order to continue an injunction there must be one in existence; there was and is none in existence, consequently none could be continued. The Volkszeitung Association papers making the motion could not and did not state that there was an injunction, the continuation of which was prayed for, but state quite clearly that the temporary injunction is prayed for pending the suit. As he did not gather the information upon which he granted the motion from the papers in the action, from what source did his Honor gather his inspiration?

"In view of all this the whole thing is still pending and we are fighting it out."

It appears from this, therefore, that the defendants had due notice of the fact that the injunction had been granted against them on the 3rd of September, 1899. Said defendants, continuing said publication in defiance of said injunction, on the 10th day of September, 1899, issued their newspaper in which the following occurs as a part of a leading article:

"The party continues holding the fort against Dick Croker and Pat Keenan's Tammany Hall Croker judges, and, of course, their Volkszeitung Publishing Association, collection of taxpaying saloonkeepers, small traders, usurpious money lenders, sick and death benefit stiffs and last but not least of obscene labor fakir bridage, THE PEOPLE'S name remains nailed at the masthead, fluttering defiant a challenge to the fray. Last week's PEOPLE stated how one Croker judge, Fitzgerald by name, violated the law by issuing an order beyond the limit prescribed by the Code, and how, by the very phrasing of his autograph order, the fact was betrayed that he had gathered his inspiration, not from the papers in the case submitted to him as was his sworn duty, but from other sources. Still more facts have been cumulating during the week, which has just elapsed. Another Croker judge, Bookstaver by name, grants the party a stay against Fitzgerald's order, on the ground of its obvious illegality, and then, over night, of his own motion, not at the Court House (where then? upon what subsequent inspiration?) vacates his own order. Finally a third Croker judge, Bischoff by name, turns up on Saturday, the 2nd inst., at the Court House, notwithstanding his term was not on, handy to accept the Volkszeitung Publishing Association bondsman, a bond being needed for the injunction order granted to the Association in order to hold the defendant, the party, safe against possible injury. Evidently the far and deep reaching conspiracy is desperate. Evidently it attaches supreme importance to the capture for its exclusive private use of the name of the party's organ."

Further continuing, the violation of said injunction order, said defendants published another issue of said paper on the 17th day of September, 1899, in which the following occurs as a part of a leading article:

"The honored name of the party's National organ continues nailed to the masthead despite all kangaroo and all the Volkszeitung Corporation goose's efforts. The Tammany judges' order obtained by the Volkszeitung goose, enjoining the Socialist Labor Party from using the name, is null and void and is treated as such."

Again, on September 24, 1899, the said defendants, in violation of said injunction order, published another issue of said paper, in which the following occurs as a leading article:

"The Volkszeitung Corporation continues prowling, swearing, clinching its fist and gnashing its teeth as—safe distance impotent. The party holds possession of the name of its National organ which continues to wave defiant daring and challenging attack."

That said defendants have been continuing the publication of said newspaper from the date of the service of said injunction order to the present time in express defiance and disregard of the said order of this Court. They have not only edited, written and published the said newspaper, but they have continued to represent to the public that they are the proprietors of the said newspaper. THE PEOPLE, and have continued to interfere with the business of the plaintiff in the publication of the said newspaper known as THE PEOPLE mentioned in the complaint herein. They have edited, written, printed, published, circulated and passed their newspaper published by them at No. 61 Beekman street under the name, THE PEOPLE, in the same style and makeup such as set up in the fifth allegation of the complaint herein and in direct imitation, and intentional imitation, of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, published by the plaintiff; and have continued their representation that the plaintiff is not the owner and publisher of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, referred to in the complaint and published by the plaintiff for eight or nine years last past.

That said defendants have materially interfered with the plaintiff's said business. Since the violation of said injunction order the circulation of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, published by the plaintiff has fallen off to the amount of about three thousand subscribers, each of whom pay an annual subscription price of fifty cents, making an aggregate sum of $1,500 in decreased subscriptions, and said defendants are continuing to defy and violate the injunction order of this Court despite of the fact that the Appellate Division decided contrary to their contention that the said order was void because no decision had been rendered thereon within twenty days.

That the defendant Henry Kuhn is in active possession of the office No. 61 Beekman street, where said rival newspaper of the defendants is published and attends to the business of said publication and the circulation of the said newspaper to the public at large.

The defendant, Alwin S. Brown, is the plaintiff in an action brought by said defendants against the plaintiff above mentioned, the object of which was to obtain an injunction restraining the plaintiff from continuing the publication of said newspaper, THE PEOPLE, brought about the same time when the plaintiff's action herein was brought; and a motion had been made in the action brought by said Alwin S. Brown as treasurer of the Socialistic Labor Party, for an injunction against the plaintiff above named; and that motion had been argued together with the plaintiff's motion in the above entitled action; and that motion in the defendant's said action had been denied. But in the affidavits presented by the defendants above named in the action of Alwin S. Brown as the treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party against the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, the defendants above named were named and sworn to as the parties who undertake the active publication of said newspaper, and who claimed to enjoin the plaintiff from publishing the plaintiff's said paper. In addition to that deponent refers to the answer of said defendants in this action in which the following occurs as a statement on behalf of said defendants, that they admit "that under the authority of the National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor Party they did on or about July 15, 1899, edit, print, and publish a newspaper, THE PEOPLE, and that they intend to continue so to do."

Deponent begs leave on the argument of this motion to present to the Court the issues of said newspaper referred to herein, and also the issues thereof published by said defendants to the present time. On said newspaper the name of Henry Kuhn is printed conspicuously as will appear upon inspection.

WHEREFORE deponent prays that said defendants may be punished according to law for their misconduct in defying and disobeying the injunction order of this Court as above set forth, and that a fine sufficient to reimburse the plaintiff of its damages and as provided by the Statute may be imposed upon said defendants for their said misconduct, and the defendants punished therefor as provided by law.

JOHN NAGEL.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1899.

HOWARD T. COLE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Cert. filed in New York County.

Entertainment & Ball
—OF THE—
Yorkville Agitation Committee
to be held at 414 E. 71st Str. on
Wednesday, Nov. 29th, (Thanksgiving Eve)
To celebrate the victory of the S. L. P. at the recent election.
Tickets, 10 Cents each. 436

JACOB HERRLICH & BRO.,
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506 6th St., near Avenue A.
Telephone Call: 1173 Spring. 357
BRANCH: 332 E. 86th St.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 890 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with L. Sanial in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 18th showed receipts to the amount of $211.50; expenditures, $255.63. The Secretary reported that Comrade Julian Pierce had arrived from Washington, D. C., and had taken charge of the management of the Labor News Co.

Section St. Louis, Mo., reported the expulsion of Louis Froelich for treason. The Abendblatt Publishing Association sent word that H. Simpson has been elected editor in chief. Approved. The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) sent the following communication:

"Povidence, R. I., November 20, 1899.

"At a meeting of the National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) on the 17th, California, claiming that Section Los Angeles, having convicted Job Harriman, one of its members, of treasonable conduct, should have expelled him from the S. L. P., instead of merely suspending him. From the evidence received it appeared that Section Los Angeles had since corrected its action by expelling said Harriman. The N. B. of A. (pro tem.) therefore decided that the matter required no decision other than that it consiuered the appeal of Comrade Boal well taken.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS
(pro tem.),
THOMAS CURRAN,
Secretary.

A number of reports from various places express extreme satisfaction with the way the vote in New York City at the recent election, and the complete and ignominious rout of the Kangaroos.

JOHN J. KINEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee, November 11, 1899, at 528 East 11th Street. Comrades S. S. Cooper and A. C. Kihn presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Financial Secretary J. J. Kinneally reports that the applications for admission have not yet been presented to the Executive Committee. Moved and carried to have them presented before this Committee. Eight new members were admitted. One of them, Henry Clifford, presented by the 19th A. D., had formerly joined a Kangaroo organization by mistake.

The Danish organization sends in a communication to the effect that its members decided to dissolve the organization and to join their respective A. D. organizations, in order to participate more directly in the Party's work.

The roll-call and reports of organizations followed.

Organizer pro tem., R. Katz, calls on subdivisions to turn in money for campaign literature and 16th A. D. tickets.

Comrade E. Siff reports that the Grievance Committee recommends the expulsion of T. Luder, of the 26th A. D., and Havidon, 12th A. D. Concurred in.

Comrade J. Sauter reports for the Entertainment Committee that the money for Arlington Hall tickets is coming in very slowly. The following organizations have not made any payments:—New York, 1st, 3d and 5th, 4th, 8th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 32d and 33d A. D's, and Bohemian Branch. Brooklyn: 3d and 9th Wards, and 5th, 6th, 15th and 20th A. D's. Others have paid only part of their debt on this account.

Delegate Kinneally from the 34th and 35th A. D's reports that his organization has adopted a resolution calling on the General Committee to regain the Party's property from the Kangaroos and to enjoin them from using the name of the S. L. P.

Delegate Deutsch from the 28th A. D. reports that his organization instructed him to bring up before this Committee the same proposition, and also to take steps to dissolve the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association. These matters were referred to the Executive Committee.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, Nov. 25th, 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th st., New York. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Election Returns.

(Continued from Page 1.)

5,000 voters did not go to the polls, the largest number of abstainers on record.

In Pottstown the S. L. P. State ticket polled 32 votes.

HINKEL.

ERIE, Nov. 15.—The vote for Erie County shows an encouraging increase. Last year we polled 41 votes. This year Clark received 67; Monroe, 70; Remmel, 68.

The vote for the local candidates is:

Schleicher, Register	67
Uhlmann, Prothonotary	52
Mehler, Clerk of Court	63
Hirsch, County Commissioner	56
Mundhowsky, County Commissioner	48
Spittel, Director of the Poor	55

F. UHLMANN.

SCRANTON, Nov. 16.—The S. L. P. increased its vote in Lackawanna County from 141 to 199 votes. The latter figure is the vote for Clark. The other S. L. P. candidates polled the following votes: Munroe, 182; Remmel, 183; Price, County Commissioner, 226; Allinsky, County Commissioner, 160; Apostolico, Auditor, 153; Evans, Auditor, 171.

BETHLEHEM, Nov. 15.—Our vote was: Bethlehem, 7; West Bethlehem, 3; South Bethlehem, 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The official count of the vote in Philadelphia gives the following figures for the S. L. P. State ticket: Clark, 831; Munroe, 831; Remmel, 844.

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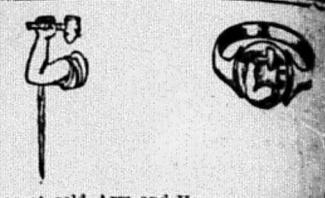

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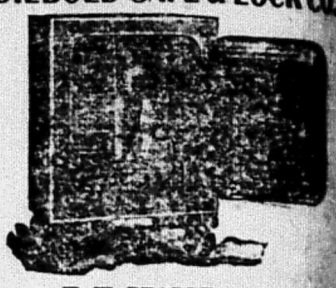

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Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF,
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sections meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 205½ South Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 129½ West 1st st. cor. Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 118 E. 110th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions for this paper received.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th street. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Mondays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 146th st. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 1, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.